THE

Approoued order of Martiall disci-

pline, with euery particuler Obseruation of yee

and dutie: with many other straunge matters apper-

ning to the same.

(†)

unto is adioyned a (very) booke for the

ering and instructing of euery person to euery,

proportion of euery seuerall peece of Ordenance

in thefe our dayes vsed.

(*)

Newlie written by Gyles

Clayton.

Printed at London by I.C. for Abraham

Kitson, dwelling in Paules Churchyarde,

at the figne of the Swanne.

Anno 1591.

THE
Approoued order of Martiall diſci-pline, with euery particuler Offycer his offyce and dutie: with many other ſtratagemes adioy-ning to the ſame.

(*)

Whereunto is adioyned a ſecond booke, for the true ordering and imbattelling of any number ſo euer, with the proportions of euery Battell, which beſt ſerueth in theſe our dayes of ſeruice.

(·.·)

Newlie written by *Gyles Clayton*.

Printed at London, by *I. C.* for *Abraham Kitſonne, dwelling in Paules Church yarde, at the ſigne of the Sunne.*

Anno 1591.



VIrtutis Custos, veræ pietatis alumna,
Insignita viges Relligione, fide.
Quæ pacem patriæ, meditaris, vt omnia recte,
Hostibus externis, prælia dura parans.
Vnde parens patriæ vocitabere virgo, sed hosti,
perpetuus terror, dum timet ipse sibi.
Alma licet regno sit pax optanda quiesque,
Non tamen armorum reiiciendus amor.
Bella parant nobis pacem, placidamque quietem,
Et pax alma vigens prælia iusta iuuat.
Viue, vale, patriæ Custos, & amica bonorum,
Et semper florens sis decus ipsa tuis.

EX DONO Bibl. Bodl. EX. DONO

TO THE MOST HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCESSE, *ELIZABETH BY THE GRACE* of God: Queene of England, Fraunce, and Irelande: Defendresse of the Fayth. &c.



HAVING HAD OPORtunitie, (most gracious and mightie Princesse) since my last seruice in the Lowe Countries, I thought it good to betake me to my penne, in setting forth this approoued order of Martiall Discipline. And for that your princelie loue and good will, hath alwaies beene great and fauourable, to all true and faithfull Souldiours and Seruitors: it hath the more imboldened me, to present to your most gracious view, this little labour, best befitting to come from a Martiall mind. The circumstaunces verie necessarie to be considered of by those which are in authoritie. And although commonlie, euerie man (most worthie and renowmed Soueraigne) seeketh speciallie to commende and extoll the thing, whereunto hee feeleth himselfe naturally bent and inclined. Yet all such partialitie and priuate affection layde aside: it is to be thought, that for the defence, maintenaunce, & aduauncement of a Kingdome, or Common-Weale: or for the good & due obseruation of peace, and administration of iustice in the same, no one thing to be more profitable, necessarie, or more honourable,

then the knowledge of ſeruice in warre or deedes of Armes. Conſidering the ambition of the world is ſuch, that it is impoſsible for any Realme, Kingdome, or Dominion, long to continue free in quietnes and ſauegard, where the defence of the ſword is not alwaies in a readineſſe. For as Valerius Maximus *ſaith, the ſafe keeping of this bleſſed peace, conſiſteth in the knowledge of warre, and deedes of Armes.*

Plato *prayſing the arte, commaundeth that children ſhoulde learne it ſo ſoone as they were able.* Cyrus *ſaid it was as neceſſary as Husbandry.* Auguſtine *and* Bernard, *both graue Catholique Doctors of the Church, doth approoue the ſame. Manie more, and infinite examples might be alledged, and all againſt thoſe which diſaloweth of this moſt famous and honourable exerciſe of Martiall diſcipline, and renowmed orders of the Lawe of Armes, which hath alwaies heeretofore beene the purchaſer of Empires: Kingdomes hath beene enlarged: Princes preſerued: iuſtice maintained: good Lawes protected: and the Common-wealth defended. So in laying aſide the exerciſe of warlike weapons and Martiall diſcipline, how many Kingdoms hath beene ouerthrowne, how many Countries ruinated, & how many floriſhing Cities ſacked and beaten downe flat to the ground.*

But as your Highneſſe, hauing moſt ſufficiently furniſhed euerie part of your Realme, with all manner of warlike prouiſion, in ſuch ſort, as neuer any of your Predeceſſors hath heeretofore come neere: euen ſo could I wiſh in hart, that Englande were as well furniſhed with Seruitours of experience and knowledge, in this moſt honourable exerciſe of Martiall diſcipline. But the ſtarres run their courſe contrarie to the world, and the learned iudge otherwiſe then the Idiote. The Cranes, when they flie out of Cicilia *ouer the Mountains, carrie in their mouthes a peble ſtone, leaſt by their chattering, they ſhould be ſeazed vpon by the Eagles: which byrds, (moſt gracious and renowmed Princeſſe) teacheth mee ſilence, leaſt my ignoraunce be perceiued by your moſt excellent and learned minde. The conſideration of the which, droue me firſt into doubtfulnes, whether it were beſt to write, and ſo ſhew my good will, or to ſuſpend my penne, and ſo to hide the ſame.*

But

But then I conſidered, that the ſtone Perites *burneth not the fingers, except it be broken: nor the loue and hartie affection of the minde, is not knowne, except by words that be opened. Iupiter hath not made mans bodie like a Latteſſe, that the hart might be ſeene through the holes: but hath ſhutte vp the ſame cloſe, that the tongue and penne might be the organes and inſtruments of the thought. I hauing ſerued your Maieſtie in Irelande and in the Lowe Countries theſe ſixteene yeeres, yet not worthie the fauour of ſo mightie and gracious a Princeſſe.*

Thus moſt humbly crauing pardon for this my preſumptuous enterpriſe, moſt humbly beſeeching your Highneſſe, ſo to accept my labour heerein, as the firſt fruites of a poore Seruitours ſtudie, who to the vttermoſt of his ſmall power, in the ſeruice of your Maieſtie, and his Countrie, will at all times, according to his bounden duetie and allegeance, reſolutely and willingly yeeld himſelfe to any laboure, trauaile, or danger what ſoeuer ſhall happen. Praying in the meane ſeaſon the Almightie God, to giue your highnes a long and proſperous raigne ouer vs: and as hee hath heeretofore wonderfully preſerued you, in moſt magnificent & princely regalitie, in the deſpite of all your enuious foes: ſo he to haue a mercifull and louing eye continually vpon you, to the great comfort of all your louing Subiects: and againſt all your enemies, moſt happy and ioyfull victorie.

Your Maieſties Seruitour, moſt
humble and dutifull to be
commaunded.

Gyles Clayton.

To the freendly Readers in generall, and ſpecially to all young Gentlemen of Englande, which moſt honourably attempteth to get renowne and honour, in thys moſt famous and renowned exerciſe: *Gyles Clayton* ſendeth greeting, health to your perſons, and happineſſe to all your honourable attempts.

ALthough (freendlie Readers,) you thinke my labours might haue beene verie well ſpared, in wryting any matters appertayning vnto warres, for that euery man is deſirous to liue in ſecuritie of peace: but freendly Readers, you are to vnderſtand, that this bleſſed peace cannot be maintayned and kept ſecure, without the vſe and practiſe of warlike weapons, and Martiall diſcipline. For we are to conſider, the ambition of the world is ſuch, that it is vnpoſſible for a Realme or Dominion, long to continue in quietnes & ſafegard, where the defence of the ſworde and Mtiarall feates of warre is not exerciſed and practiſed with diſcipline. For as the *Greekes* thinking themſelues to be in peace and ſecure, applyed themſelues in tryfling matters, taking pleaſure in Comædies, and ſuch like toyes, altogether laying aſide Martiall diſcipline and the exerciſe of warlike weapons: which gaue occaſion to *Philip* King of *Macædonia*, father to *Alexander* the great, to oppreſſe and to bring them in ſeruitude vnder his ſubiection. I could alledge many more which hath beene ſuppreſſed, onelie for lacke of the vſe of warlike weapons, and thinking thēſelues to be in moſt ſecuritie and peace, as the *Aſſirians*, *Perſians*, *Athenians*, & ſuch like. And the Cittie of *Rome*, which might haue beene perpetuall, but thought themſelues in peace, and fell to inordinate ryot and paſtimes, not doubting nor fearing any thing which was hurtfull vnto them or their Commonweale: which thing was to theyr great ruine and ouerthrowe. Euen ſo where ouermuch libertie is giuen, men may be troden down vnder foote, and brought to moſt horrible miſerie & calamitie:

lamity: if they giue thēſelues only to paſtimes & pleaſures, and forſake the vſe and exerciſe of warlike weapons, which are the defence both of Prince, Country, Religion, iuſtice, lawes, and ſubiects: the which are altogether maintained, and protected by Armes onely. And therefore the moſt famous Conquerers and mightie Captaines did deuiſe, with moſt dilligence, all maner of waies, to bring their men to be perfect in the knowledge of all manner of things appertayning to the warres. As manifeſtly appeareth, by the warlike Games which the Princes of *Grecia* ordained vpon the Mount *Olimpus*. And alſo by the orders and exerciſe that the auncient Romans vſed in ſundry places, and ſpecially in *Campo Martio*, and in theyr ſumptuous Theaters, which chiefely they builded for that purpoſe: whereby they made their Souldiours of ſuch experience, that they obtained with ſmall company in fight, againſt a great multitude of enemies, ſuch wonderfull and meruailous victories, as in many credible Hiſtories are mencioned. And alſo by the ſame meanes, their ſtragling people which followed the Campes, gotte ſuch vnderſtanding in thoſe actions of Armes, that they in the day of battaile, beeing left deſtitute of ſuccour, were able without any other helpe, to ſette themſelues in good order of battaile, for theyr owne defence againſt the enemie, and in ſuch times of ſeruice, they haue doone theyr Countrey great ſeruice. So that the antiquitie eſteemed nothing more happy, then to haue the Country full of men of vnderſtanding and knowledge, in warlike actions, and Martiall diſcipline. Which thing is leaſt regarded in this Realme, & moſt neede of it: for that we haue ſo many euill & peſtiferous enemies roūd about vs: which are ready continually, if oportunity ſerue thē, to worke our ruine and decay. Wherfore ſtirre vp your ſelues euery man with courage, and boldnes of minde, to the exerciſe of your warlike weapons, which is honourable, and moſt worthy to be preferred before all exerciſes. For the vſe heereof being laid aſide, breedeth more ſedicions and warres, then if they were daily had in vſe, & ſo perfectly practiſed: for experience in ſeruice, doth much more preuaile, then many multitudes of

people,

people, beeing without vnderſtanding and knowledge in this moſt honourable ſeruice. Wherefore, ſith the neceſſity of this ſeruice of warre, and Martiall exerciſe is ſo great, and alſo the neceſſary vſe of them ſo manifeſt, that euen peace herſelfe, in manner, doth challenge her cheefe defence & protection, ſuch is the worthines of Martiall exerciſes: for as by proofe wee ſee, that the glory thereof cannot eaſily finde roote, but in the harts of ſuch moſt worthy men, which continually exerciſeth themſelues in theſe warlike weapons, for the glory of their Prince & Country, and alſo for their own honour and magnanimitie. Wherfore theſe exerciſes being of ſuch force, which bringeth all thoſe that exerciſe the ſame to ſuch honour and fame, both of Prince and Countrey, that I would in hart, that all Engliſh men, might ſhewe their good will in the exerciſe thereof. But hauing ſo fewe men of experience in theſe dayes, we ſee that euery one hauing ſerued but a yeere or two, it is a great matter. Nay, if he but croſſe the Seas, and make hys abode but one month, he is accounted a Souldiour. But for my part, I haue ſerued theſe ſixteene yeeres in Ireland, and in the Low Countries, and haue ſeene many peeces of ſeruice in both places, and yet I dare not account my ſelfe a Souldiour. For the name of a Souldiour is moſt honourable, and thoſe that beare the name or title thereof, ſhoulde be men of vnderſtanding and knowledge, and well experienced in warre, & Martiall diſcipline.

Doe we not find in many places of the holy Scripture, both in the bookes of Moſes, in the booke Numbers, in the booke of Ioſua, and in diuers other places of the Scripture, where they vſed no little regard, not onely in chuſing of theyr Captaines and leaders, but as well in preſcribing of Lawes and Martiall diſcipline of warres, the which in times paſt were appointed by the Almighty God himſelfe: moreouer promiſed gyfts to thoſe which could perſwade the children of Iſraell. As by example, in the booke of Numbers, as I remember, in the foureteene chapter, howe God promiſed with his owne mouth to rewarde *Caleb*, for his conſtancie, & couragious perſwaſion

to

to the children of Iſraell. And *Dauid* beeing a man of ſmall account among the great Warriours, yet for his worthines and famous behauiour, in killing and ouerthrowing *Goliah*: what great riches and rewards receiued hee, with the Daughter of King *Saul*? But in Englande, we neuer conſider, neyther of hys actions, nor of his knowledge and experience: but moſt commonly, our Captaines are choſen, more for fauour then for knowledge: more for freendſhip, then for experience: for if they haue a good opinion in him, they neuer conſider his deſert, whether he be a man able to diſcharge his place or no. But I haue no doubt, that euery manſhalbe hereafter better looked vnto, both for theyr knowledge, as alſo for their experience & deſert. And *Varro* ſayth, there be three things not to be ſuffered, a wiſe man vnder the gouernaunce of a foole: a liberall man in ſubiection to a caytife: and a foole ſette in authoritie. Wherfore it is moſt commonly ſeene, where good order & gouernaunce faileth, obedience decayeth, boldnes increaſeth, deceit eſcapeth, iniuries preuaileth, auarice corrupteth, and the eſtate of a Weale publique ſoone after decayeth. But leaſt I ſhould offend, I will conclude with a fewe other examples, as in Spayne, in Fraunce, in the Low Countries, and many other places, what great intentions are among theyr Princes & Gouernours, the which is a great perrill, and an endangering to their Princes and their Common wealth & Countrey, in an euil and dangerous eſtate. Wherefore let vs be thankfull to God, for giuing vs ſo louing and gracious a Princeſſe, who foreſeeth ſuch euill intentions, leaſt they ſhould breede to ſuch inconuenient ſores which may not be cured. For her Maieſtie conſidereth, that the ſtrength of her Realme, is the freendſhip and loue of her people. And *Marcus Aurelius* ſayth, that Princes liue more ſafely, in gathering to them men of good vnderſtanding and knowledge, then with theyr treaſures of money: for the loue of a Princes Subiects to theyr Prince, is the whole ſtrength of the Lande. And as *Hermes* ſayth, vnhappy is that Prince, that eſteemeth himſelfe happy, to haue his Cofers full of treaſure, and his counſaile full of men of euill and corrupt

liuing. Alſo let vs remember the woorthy ſaying of *Socrates*, who ſayth, that if a Prince be mercifull, liberall, and louing, his eſtate ſhall proſper, and his wiſedome ſhall helpe him in hys neede. If he be iuſt, his ſubiects ſhall reioyce in him, his Realme ſhall proſper, & his eſtate continue: for glorious is that Country and Common wealth, and fortunate is that Prince, that is Lord of young men to trauaile, and olde ſage perſons at home, to giue graue and wiſe counſaile.

Thus hauing ſpoken ſufficient, I will conclude, moſt humbly beſeeching God, ſo to bleſſe her Maieſtie, with long life to raigne ouer vs, that wee may by her gracious proceedings be long gouerned. God confound her foes, and bring to lyght all traiterous Conſpiratours againſt her moſt excellent Maieſtie. God ſo bleſſe her honourable Counſaile with increaſe of wiſedome, that all theyr conſultations, may redownd to the ſafe keeping and honour of this moſt famous England. *Amen.*

Gyles Clayton.

THE ORDER OF MARTIALL DISCIPLINE: AND FIRST, OF THE ELECTION OF A Lorde Lieuetennaunt, or a Generall for the Prince.

AS the entrance into warres and martiall discipline, is of great charge and importaunce, as whereunto requireth no small regard and consideration to be admitted, for in this blessed peace we haue continued a great time, for the which wee thinke our selues in a most happie and blessed estate, which is true: but let vs not flatter our selues too much in this security of life, and so lay away the vse of warlike weapons, the which is the only preseruer & maintayner of that blessed peace, for as Valerius Maximus sayth: without the vse and knowledge of warr and the exercise thereof, this blessed peace cannot be maintayned and preserued. And Augustin and Barnard, both Catholike Doctors of the Church) affyrmeth, that this sweete and quyet peace cannot be maintayned and kept, without the vse of warr and Martiall exercise, with such policies as is possible to be vsed, for the defence of his Countrey and Common-weale, and especially, for the maintenaunce of true Religion: wherefore it shall first and principally be considered, that Officers be chosen therin of all degrees to serue in the same, and those also that

liuing. Alſo let vs remember the woorthy ſaying of *Socrates*, who ſayth, that if a Prince be mercifull, liberall, and louing, his eſtate ſhall proſper, and his wiſedome ſhall helpe him in hys neede. If he be iuſt, his ſubiects ſhall reioyce in him, his Realme ſhall proſper, & his eſtate continue: for glorious is that Country and Common wealth, and fortunate is that Prince, that is Lord of young men to trauaile, and olde ſage perſons at home, to giue graue and wiſe counſaile.

Thus hauing ſpoken ſufficient, I will conclude, moſt humbly beſeeching God, ſo to bleſſe her Maieſtie, with long life to raigne ouer vs, that wee may by her gracious proceedings be long gouerned. God confound her foes, and bring to lyght all traiterous Conſpiratours againſt her moſt excellent Maieſtie. God ſo bleſſe her honourable Counſaile with increaſe of wiſedome, that all theyr conſultations, may redownd to the ſafe keeping and honour of this moſt famous England. *Amen.*

Gyles Clayton.

THE ORDER OF MARTIALL DISCIPLINE: AND FIRST, OF THE ELECTION OF A Lorde Lieuetennaunt, or a Generall for the Prince.

AS the entrance into warres and martiall diſcipline, is of great charge and impoꝛtaunce, as whereunto requireth no ſmall regard and conſideration to be admitted, foꝛ in this bleſſed peace we haue continued a great time, foꝛ the which wee thinke our ſelues in a moſt happie and bleſſed eſtate, which is true: but let vs not flatter our ſelues too much in this ſecurity of life, and ſo lay away the vſe of warlike weapons, the which is the only pꝛeſeruer & maintayner of that bleſſed peace, foꝛ as Valerius Maximus ſayth: without the vſe and knowledge of wars and the exerciſe thereof, this bleſſed peace cannot be maintayned and pꝛeſerued. And Auguſtin and Barnard, both Catholike Doctoꝛs of the Church) affyꝛmeth, that this ſweete and quyet peace cannot be maintayned and kept, without the vſe of war and Martiall exerciſe, with ſuch policies as is poſſible to be vſed, foꝛ the defence of his Countrey and Common-weale, and eſpecially, foꝛ the maintenaunce of true Religion: wheꝛefoꝛe it ſhall firſt and pꝛincipally be conſidered, that Officers be choſen therin of all degrees to ſerue in the ſame, and thoſe alſo that

be men of godlie conuerſation, great wiſdome, expert and politique in Martiall affaires, faythful and loyall to theyr Prince and Countrey, and of ſuch magnanimitie and courage, as rather couet to climbe to honour by deſert, then to liue a cowardiſh life with ſhame. Theſe Officers ought alſo, to be of ripeneſſe of witte, at a ſuddaine to perſwade and diſwade as the cauſe ſhall require: of great lenitie in their ſpeech and actions, whereby to winne the loue and liking both of enemyes and friendes.

A Campe, Leagar, or Gariſon, furniſhed with ſuch Officers, cannot but flouriſh as the Laurell in all behauiours: in ſo much, as the Officers being themſelues faythfull, expert, and godly, the common Souldiours muſt needes be the better, both by inſtruction, and example of lyfe, and knowe how to liue in all duetie and obedience: ſo that vertue thus bearing ſway on euery ſide, vnitie thence immediatly ſpringeth, wherin they all in one lincke: beeing knitte together, there is no doubt but they muſt néedes preuaile againſt their enemies, for loue and concorde in Campe or Leagar, is a diſcouragement to the enemies, and an encouragement to themſelues. Who by ſuch meanes are ledde, doe ſuppoſe and thinke no toyle paynefull, to winne honour, ſo forceable is loue, vertue, and obedience, in all kindes of gouernement. But on the contrarie part, where corrupt, grædy, and churliſhe Officers are, who ſéeking nothing more, then their owne priuate gaine and commoditie, not regarding at al, the poore ſouldiour, whoſe life for his wages and honour of his Countrey, is ſolie aduentured: but what enſueth of ſuch Officers, but mutinies and diſcords, and in fine, by ſuch onely occaſions, commeth the vtter ruine and confuſion of an whole Army.

But the Officers be diuers, for ſo it is néedefull: for, the gouernment of a Campe or Leagar, is as the gouernment of a Realm or Countrey, and requireth lyke Officers, to miniſter iuſtice and to ſuppres wrongs and iniuries: and as that Common-wealth (though the Lawe be neuer ſo pure) cannot long continue in ſecuritie, where the Magiſtrates bee ignorant of

the

the same: so that Campe or Leagar, not hauing good, skilfull, and politike Officers, to rule, place, gouerne, and defende their Souldiours, to order their Campe, to make their battailes of diuers sortes, for the best aduantage against theyr enemies, and for the greatest strength to place Ambushes. To endomage the enemy by aduauntage, and also by politike foresight to fore-see the traps, snares, and Engines of the enemie, and thereby to preuent the same cannot long endure.

But to conclude, a Generall must haue an especiall care to bee well prouided, for the true payment of his Armie: for the want of pay doth not onely infeeble and abate the courage of Souldiours, when they shall bee pincht both with hunger and colde: but it breedeth mutinies, it causeth discordes, it neglecteth seruice, and lets slippe opportunities. To sette downe in particulars what great daungers hath happened for want of pay, woulde aske a longer discourse then were requisite: wherefore, maintaine discipline, and see your Souldiours be well payd and well punished.

The Office and duetie of a Colonell generall.

When this Colonell is chosen of his Lord Generall, and receiues his authory from him, he shall choose his Captaines, Lieuetennants, and Sargeants, Harbengers, Ensignes, Drums, and Phifes, and that his speciall care be in chusing of good Captaines, Lieuetennants, and Sargeantes, and that they bee men of gouernment, expert and skilfull in seruice, of such ripenes of witte, which may vpon the suddaine perswade and dissuade as the cause shall require. He shall also examine his Captaines, what choise they haue made of their Officers, whether they be men of sufficient knowledge or no, if hee findes them to be good, then hee is to assigne euery Captaine what weapon his Souldiours shall vse.

He is to haue an especiall and great care, in chusing of hys Lieuetennant, for that he ought to be a man of great experience and knowledge in seruice: for it appertaineth to him only, if occasion serueth, to inrancke men in time of seruice, to al-

ter and chaunge them, as beste serueth for their aduantage. And lastly, hee shall giue great attendaunce on his Generall, that he may be ready at his commandement to know his pleasure, for that paynes is honorable and of great credite, a place best fitting a man of countenaunce and credite, whose experience ought to be great, and to exceede the knowledge and experience of all other Lieuctennants.

The high Treasurers Office.

YOV ought also to chose vnto you an high Treasurer, which is an Offyce of great reputation, and therefore hee ought to be a man of wisdom, and expert in Martiall affaires: for, hee is to speake his opinion in all Offices, as well concerning other offyces as his owne, otherwise committed to his charge: for the payment of all high Officers appertayneth vn to him, as to the Colonelles and Captaines.

Likewise he shall receiue from the Generall, the true note of horsemen and footemen within the Army, and to make a perfect booke euery moneth, that he may knowe what is due to euery Officer and Souldiour. Hee is also to conferre with the Master of the Ordenance for the prouision of Munition of all sortes, and likewise with the prouante Master, or Master of the victualles, to fore-see that they be well prouided of victuals for the Campe, that the Souldiours may haue no want thereof. There be many other thinges which might be spoke of, as concerning his Office, but I will referre them vnto the good opinions of those which be wise men, and sufficiently instructed in this Martiall exercise.

The Office of the Lord high Marshall of the fielde.

WHen the high Marshall is appointed, and for euery battaile, one prouost Marshall with his vnder Marshall, which ought to be men of good vnderstanding and iudgement, both wise & graue, for ỳ matters of great weight, dependeth onelie vpon them. Likewise they shall haue all thinges necessary, for the punishment of all disordered persones according

to

to iuſtice: that is to ſay a Hal with yrons, for the ſafe kæping of their priſoners, and carriages for the ſame, a ſufficient nũber of Tipſtaues vnder them, which are inferiour Officers for the reprehenſion of Offenders, and for the ſafe-keeping of thẽ. A Clarke of the Market, and an Executioner: alſo, at the remoue of your Campe or Leagar, the high Marſhall is to giue an order to euery Officer in the Campe, to haue ſpeciall care for the conueying of their carriages.

Likewiſe hee is to haue ſpeciall care for the placing of the Scoutes, at that time of remoue, and at all other times. Finally, he ought to be a man of ſounde iudgement, and experienced in the knowledge of Martiall diſcipline, for that his office eſpeciallie dependeth thereon.

Alſo he is to fore-ſée, that euery inferiour Officer not doing his duetie, to bee corrected and reformed, that diſcipline may be vſed, as well to inferiour Officers, as to the common Souldiour: thus ordering his Leagar or Campe without parciallity, ſhall not onely winne loue and fauour of the Campe or Leagar, but alſo reape to him ſelfe honour and renomue.

The Office and duety of a Sargeant Maior.

LIkewiſe you are to elect and chooſe a Sargeant Maior, whoſe office is great, therefore you ought to haue an eſpeciall care in chooſing of him: for he ought to be a man of great courage, for that his office is alwaies to bee in the face of the enemie. In time of battiale hee ought to be a man of ſinguler inuention, at a ſuddaine to perceiue and preuent the ſituation, terror and pretence of the enemy.

Likewiſe, he is to appointe what ſortes of weapons ſhalbe vſed in euerie battaile, and to ſee there be no want thereof in time of nëde. He is to haue a ſpeciall care, to fore-ſée that the Armie be perfectly inſtructed, that they may knowe and vnderſtand, the true order and meaning of your battailes, aſwel in time of peace as otherwiſe: alſo, he is to appointe the battaile, & of ſuch ſort, as he thinkes beſt befitting the ground. He is to appoint euery Captaine his place, & to giue them their

seuerall charge, which they ought to perfo3me. Hee is to appoint them, what kinde of weapons shall bee vsed in the time of battaile: finally, his Officers ought vnder him, to be very good and sufficient Seruito3s, sound in vnderstanding & knowledge in Martiall exercise: fo3 they ought to take paines in setting of battailes, if occasion serue, fo3 that they3 Sargeant Maio3 cannot be alwaies in one place of the battaile.

The Master of the Ordenance.

THE Master of the O3denance, ought to be a man expert and skillfull in all pointes of Cannonry, also in those artes which to that office belongeth, able to instructe and refo3me his Lieuetennants, Controulers, Clarkes, Conducto3s, Cannoners, & all other Artificers, teaching them the best he can. To conuay they3 charges to ỹ place of seruice, be it in time of marching, in time of Camping, battering, imbattailling, o3 retyring: regarding as well, that euery peece of O3denance be well & strongly stocked, and mounted vpon stronge Areltrées, & their wheeles well shoed, and strongly bound with yron, in all pointes as to the same belongeth, placing and giuing to euery Cannoner his charge, as to his place appertaineth: and also, it belongeth vnto him to haue in regard and in readines, all thinges fitte fo3 the making of fy3e wo3kes: that is to say, Saltpeter o3 quickesiluer, Rosen, Linsæde oyle, and common Lampe oyle, Pitch, were, Aquauite, Camphere, Tutia, Arsenicke, Calx viue, and great sto3e of Sulphure, of al these frame balles to burne in the water.

He shal haue special regard fo3 ỹ placing of his O3denance fo3 the best aduantage against the enemies, & to haue a regard to see that euery Officer doe their duetie in time of battaile: and to conclude, he is in great reputation in the field, fo3 vpon him dependeth the perfo3ming of great exploytes, and that all other Officers vnder him be men of vnderstanding, and experienced in Cannonry, and that they taking wages vnder him to be occupied in and about such thinges, as to they3 duetie belongeth.

The

The Lieuetennat of the Ordenance, his duetie and charge.

THis Lieuetennant of the Ordenance, ought to be a man well practised in seruice, and skilfull in Cannonry, and to be in all pointes as skilfull as the Maister of the Ordenance: so that he may at all times in his absence, be able to instructe, reforme, and correct, able to giue a charge vnto all men vnder their leading, as to the same appertaineth, examining and triing theyr Cannoners, Munitioners, and Artificers in theyr seuerall sciences: and finding them necessary and able, shall instructe the Maister of the Artillarie, who may allowe and place them at his pleasure.

But if in the viewing the Artillarie and Munition, and finding them vnready and not serviceable, shall cause it to bee amended forthwith, or else to complaine to the Maister of the Ordenance, who shall see present redresse for the amendment thereof.

The Maister Gunners charge.

THe Maister Gunner must be a man of great experience in that science in all pointes, placing and appointing such men vnder him to bee Cannoners, as haue like experience, which shall see that euery Cannoner, appointed to any Péece of Ordenance, be able to gouerne the same, as to that seruice appertayneth.

Likwise he shal see all inferiour Gunners do theyr duties, & that they be skilfull in charging and discharging, and to haue in a readinesse all thinges belonging to his office, and to foresee that their Peeces be kept cleane, to haue in store all kinde of shotte and fire workes: these and such like matters appertaineth to the Maister Gunners charge and duetie, the which he ought to haue a speciall care vnto, for his owne aduancement and credite, during the time of his charge: and that he be skilfull in the height and weight of his shotte and powder, also in the height of the mouth of his Péece, and that he see his

shotte ready in the bere of his Péece, and pouder in bagges, touch pouder in his horne, Lint and Lintstocke ready. That he bee skilfull in the receipt of his pouder, and knowe the authority of the same: and when soeuer hee receiueth charge of hys Péece, he ought to be dilligent in trying and searching of the same, that she bee cleane within, for honny Combes right bored, and to the same a close couer, with Ladles and Spunges fitte for the same.

Thus furnished and strongely mounted vpon stronge wheeles well shoed, stronge Axeltrées well clowted, often greased, with Linstpins of yron, a stronge backe well bounde with yron plates well nayled, and reueted boultes, Linstpins to the same stockes, two Bores, one of powder in bags, the other for shotte, and some hayle shotte according to his Péece, with mouldes for the same, with many other necessaries vnrehearsed.

The Office and duety of a quarter Master.

THeir ought to be appoynted one quarter Master, whose experience ought to be great, for that he is to place and lodge an whole Armie, either in fielde or Garrison, as it seemes best to the high Marshal: for that he ought to appoint the ground for Leagar, or place for Garrison. This quarter Master ought to appoint conuenient wayes or stréetes for men to passe thorowe, eyther in Leagar or Garrison: and that he haue a speciall regarde to forcsée, that the wayes bee fayre and easie for men to passe to the place of Artillarie, where men most commonly doe assemble together in time of Alarum, or in time of battaile.

This quarter Master ought to haue foure quarter masters vnder him, which ought to be auncient Seruitors, and men of good behauiour and vnderstanding in thys seruice: and that they may at all times giue dilligent attendance on him, to knowe his pleasure, and what best is to bee doone in that seruice.

The

The Office and duetie of the Scoute Masters.

ALso there ought to bee certaine Scoute Maſters, elected and choſen of the high Marſhall and prouoſt Marſhall: they muſt ſee that euery Officer doe their duties in time of their watch, and to be carefull for the preuenting of any miſchiefe that may happen by their negligence: Wherefore, he ought diligently to veiw and walke the roundes euery night, be it in Leagar or Garriſon. If he finde any place of ſuſpicion, where the enemy may take any aduantage: then ſhall hee in that place, plante certaine Scoutes for the defence thereof.

Theſe Scoute maſters ſhall attend vppon the high Marſhall, and ought to be both diligent and painefull, for that the preſeruation and deſtruction of the whole Armie conſiſteth in them onely: wherefore the high Marſhall ought of his owne perſon, to haue a ſpeciall care and regard thereof, and diligently to trye and examine the truſtie and carefull ordering of the Scoutes, if any fault be in them, and to ſée that preſent reformation bee made thereof. for they be all of the office of the Marſhall, and counted all as Marſhalls in that time of ſeruice. As for Forrage maſters, carriage maſters, and ſuch like Officers, which are very neceſſary, are hereafter to be ſpoken of, as you ſhall finde them in their ſeuerall places of ſeruice.

The Office and duetie of the Muſter Maſter.

THis Muſter maſter ought to be a man of great credite and truſt, for that he is to giue true information vnto the Lord Generall or high Treaſurer, what ſtrenght they are of able men, both of horſemen and footemen: alſo, he ſhall in taking Muſter haue a ſpeciall eye & regarde, vnto thoſe Officers appointed for the leading of men: that they bee men of ſeruice, and not choſen without regarde, but be men of experience and knowledge, and to ſée that the Souldiours bee well furniſhed with Armor and weapons, and eyther to paſſe or defaute thē as he ſhall finde reaſonable cauſe, and to make preſent certificat to the high Treaſurer, that he may ſtoppe ſuch defaultes

of theyr pay. Also, they are truely to kéepe all such Lawes and Ordinances, as by the sayde Generall or his saide Counsaile shalbe sette downe, and appointed by his or their authorities.

The Office and duetie of the Corporalles of the fielde.

IT is most necessary and needefull, that there be chosen 4. Corporals of the fielde, though not in auncient seruice they haue beene vsed, but as our seruice standeth in these daies, they are most needefull and profitable, for that they are as eyes and a right hande to the Generall, Marshall, and other head Officers in the fielde.

These men ought to be of good vnderstanding and knowledge, well experienced in the orders of Martiall discipline, and the ordering of companies, in marching by degrees in the fielde, that of a suddaine they may be brought into a battaile, or battailes, as occasion best serueth. It were good that these Officers might not be chosen, neither for fauour nor affection, but by desert: either to be Captaines of experience, which are discharged of their companies, or to prefer such Lieutennants as be of good gouernment and knowledge, well experienced in these exercises of Martiallity, for y they are to discharge the heade Gouernours of the field, of many trauailes and paynes. When they are cõmanded, then one or two ought diligently to giue good attendance of the Generall & Marshall, to know theyr pleasures: the place is painfull, yet honourable, and therefore duelie to be considered of.

Also they ought to haue a speciall regarde to euery Colonelles and Captaines companies, that they march in good order, as best befitteth the way they march in: and as it may seeme best to the Generall, Marshall, or other head Officers, to alter and chaunge as time and place serueth in that iourney.

The

The Office of a Forrage Maſter.

A Forrage Maſter is to haue and receiue from the Leiue-tennant of the horſe, an able companie of horſemen for the guarde of their Forrages, and ſuch as ſhall fetch in neceſſaries, the which muſt giue dilligent attendance on the ſound of the Trumpet: for that they are to goe all together, and not ſuffering them to ſtraggle out of his companie, further then he is able to reſcue them. And if they bee farre from the Campe or Leagar, not to ſuffer any to depart homeward, vntill they are all prouided: and as they came forth, ſo to returne all together.

The carriage Maſter.

THis Carriage Maſter ought to be of good credite and truſtie, for that hee is to take great charge of carriages vpon him: for the ſafe conduct thereof, hee is to haue a Cornette of horſe, from the Lieuetennant of horſe for hys guide, and alſo loſe ſhotte from the Generall, or elſe to march with all hys carriages, betweene the troupes of footemen, for his better ſecuritye in his iourney.

The election of a Captayne, hys Offyce and ductie

THE place of a Captayne is not lightlie to bee conſidered of, for that vppon his ſkill and knowledge dependeth the ſafety or loſſe of many mens liues: wherefore he ought to be well experienced, and of great wiſedome and policie, to be choſen for his owne worthines of ſeruice and not for fauour. But I wonder how ſo many inſufficient men, dare oppoſe themſelues to vndertake a matter of ſo great importaunce: whoſe inexperience, beſides many circumſtances, concerneth the loſſe of a Countrey, or at the leaſte, the hazard of many mens liues.

But a good Captaine will haue a great regarde to forę-ſée, that his Souldiours be well trayned, and make them men of warre, méete for ſeruice, within a ſhorte time, thoughe the neuer ſawe warres before, in taking a little paynes with them. A Captaine ought to ſée his Souldiours ſeruing vnder him, to be well furniſhed with all things needfull for the ſeruice, and to ſée them truely payde their wages. Euery Captaine ought to haue vnder him one Lieuetennant, one Enſigne bearer, two Sargeants, fiue Corporals: one of the ſayde Corporals for his pikes, to ſée their Armour and pikes be well kept and ſeruiceable, the other foure Corporalles, to haue the ſhotte deuided betweene them as his companie is.

He is to haue one Surgeon, one Drum and Phife: it were not amiſſe that a Preacher and a Phiſition, were prouided for euery two thouſand of men, to miniſter remedy, the one to the Soule, and the other to the bodie. But no Captaine that hath but foure ſhillinges a day, ſhall be able to furniſh himſelfe to his calling, and the healping of his Souldiours, except he rob his Prince and poule his Souldiours of their pay: wherefore it were very good, that euery Captaine ſhoulde haue in his charge and leading, vj. hundred men to his Enſigne: for without doubt, the charge for the carrieng of ſuch neceſſaries as he ought to haue comes to foure ſhillings a day, wherfore he can haue no leſſe then eight ſhillinges a day. Thus hauing two hundred men to his Enſigne, the Prince thereby ſhall neuer the more be charged: then ſhe was before: ſo may they be able to furniſh their bande with many thinges needefull, as meat, drincke, Armour, weapons, carriages for ſicke and hurt Souldiours, his Surgeons cheſte, and other toles very neceſſary: alſo, hee may releeue the Souldiours of his owne table. Yet ſhall the Prince bee at no more charge then ſhee was before, when they had but foure ſhillings a day, which was then more like to hinder himſelfe and his Souldiours, then to giue them any thinge beſides their pay. which thing is very needefull, at all times to giue to ſuch as be weake and ſickely.

It were not amiſſe to haue a prieſt vnder him, which might ſupply

supply the place of a Clarke, and to haue the calling of his bill vnder his Enſigne: also, he shall haue the choyse of his Lieuetennants, and all other Officers vnder him, and to foresée that they bee sufficient Seruitors, and expert in Martiall exercises, alwayes ready and painfull to discharge their dueties, for the honour of their Captaine, and that it may redownd to their owne credites and discharge of their duetyes.

Likewise it appertaineth to him, to be present with the Generall at all times, to knowe his pleasure and determined minde, for the exployting of any péece of seruice commited to his charge: and the same shall he faythfully prosecute, to the vttermost of his power, for his own credite and aduancement. Wherfore he ought to be skilfull in making of Trenches and Ramparts, as wel for his own defence as for any assault: also hee is to appoint his Sargeants to receiue the watch worde euery night, and the same to keepe verie carefully, and to vse all the deuices hee can possibly make or frame for the annoyance of the enemies, and the same continually to followe and practise with all dilligence: not to be timerous, but alwayes bearing a valiant heart, and neuer cease to encourage his soul diours, which may winne him credite for euer, both of his Prince and Countrie.

The Office and duetie of a Leiuetennant.

THe Lieuetennant of a Band, ought to be a man of knowledge and experience in this seruice, for that he is diuers times to discharge his Captaine of many and sundry trauails and paines, which to him belongeth. Yet notwithstanding, he is not to take any more authority then to him belongeth: but faythfully and willingly to aduertise his Captaine, what time soeuer he shall be demaunded any question of him, and shall sheiwe and instructe to the vttermost of his power.

He is to sée the Sargeants and Corporalles doe their dueties, in time of setting the watch, and to sée that other inferiour Officers bee obedient and carefull in their charge: for the furnishing and prouiding of Armour and weapons of all sortes

soztes: and in his Captaines absence to apply his authority, and that with great dilligence, and especiall care during the time of his absence.

Finally, he shall instructe the Souldiours, and giue them to vnderstand, what they haue to doe at any time of exployt, with the best and surest way hee canne for theyr aduantage: and therein not to fayle, but franckly and freely to performe the same with all dilligence possible, for his own aduancement and credite.

The Ensignes charge and ductie.

FOR that the Ensigne in the fielde is to be honoured of all men, so ỳ Bearer thereof ought to be a man of good courage knowledge, sufficient to discharge his duetie. He ought to bee swoorne to be faythfull and loyall to his Prince and Captaine, professing rather to die, then to be dishonoured with the losse of his Coulours: but with courage to aduance them, in the sight of his enemies.

He must be of able personage, secret, silent, zealous, wise to perswade and animate the Souldiours: whose resolute minde ought to be shewed in time of any distres, to the encouragement of all the Souldiours about him.

The Sargeants of the Bandes charge.

THese Sargeants of Bands, should be men of great experience, well knowne to bee sufficiently instructed in these Martiall exercises: both secret and silent, for that they are to put their men into good order of aray at euery suddain, to teach them the vse of their weapons whatsoeuer, in the best and seruiceablest manner, practising the same in Garrison or in time of Musters, or trayning, marching, and retyring, vntill they be perfect, that euery man in time of battaile may bee able to discharge his duety.

Also to see them furnished with Armours and weapons, to them most fitte and agreeable, ready by the Ensigne at euery calling, be it by sound of drum or secret calling, either by night

or

or day: who so refuseth their authority in such behalfe, shall be punished as disobedient persons: for the assurance of the whole company consisteth in the same.

Hee shall assigne euery Souldiour to his place most fittest for him, suffering them not to striue the one with the other, for any place: but euery one to be placed according to his seruice and skill. Also, he is to see there be no want of victualles, powder, shotte, or match: if any such thinges be wanting, he is to assigne it to his Captaine or Leiuetenant, who shal see it prouided for them, in a readines at all times. He is to accompany the watch to place of stand, either to market place, or to watch Hyll, and at the breaking vp to take the watch worde of the Sargeant Maior or high Marshall: wherefore he ought carefully to giue attendaunce on the Sargeant Maior and hys Captaine, to be ready at his commaundement. For good Sargeants in a disordered company, shall finde toyle more then enough, vntill such time as they haue well trayned them: and therefore, his Captaine is to haue great regarde and consideration of him.

Corporalles and Launcespazadoes charge.

IT is necessarie for the readines of seruice, that fiue Corporals be chosen, which ought to men of honest behauiour and experience, euery Corporall hauing his squadron appointed to him: who is not onely to exercise them in the vse of theyr weapons, to see them that they be well furnished with all necessaries, as shot, powder, match, bullets, and such like: but to haue a speciall care in keeping their furniture cleane and seruiceable.

If any defaults be founde, they are to complayne, if amendment be not found presently, to the Sargeant or Leiuetennaunt, who shall see it presently reformed, bee it in Garrison or Campe. Thus, iustice and authortie shall be maynteyned, and faultes amended.

Also, the Launcespazadoes shall supply the charge of the Corporals in theyr ablence, if occasion at any time call them.

The Clarke of a Bandes charge.

CLarkes of Bandes ought to be men of sober and wise behauiour, perfect in accounts: for that hee is to take the names of euery Souldiour, seruing vnder his Captaines colours. He is to be carefull in kéeping of his accounts, betwéen his Captaine and the Souldiours, and to sée that euery Souldiour haue his pay well and truely payd, and to prouide them all thinges necessary, and especially in time of sickncs: the which will be a great credite, both to himselfe and his Captaine, and the onely way to winne the heartes of hys Souldiours.

Also, he must be present at euery turne, as watch, Musters, and other méetings and assemblings, with his bill of names, to call his Captaines Souldiours, and of euery one being absent, to make certificat thereof. Many other things might be spoken of touching his Office, which for breuity I ommitte.

A Chirurgions Office and duetie.

THose Chirurgions shoulde bée men of honest and good conscience, and such as shoulde worke according to arte, not practising new experiments vpon poore souldiours, by meanes whereof many haue béene vtterly maimed: wherefore, the Captaines are to haue a special care in chosing their Chirurgions, that they be skilfull in their science or arte, and to see them haue all thinges necessary: as Oyles, Balmes, salues, and Instruments sufficient for his turne, allowing & sparing carriages for the same.

Also, that euery Souldiour shall giue to the foresaide Chirurgion, euery moneth two pence, as in times past hath beene accustomed, to the augmentation of his wages: in consideration wherof, he ought readily to imploy his industry vpon the sore and wounded Souldiours, not intermedling with any other cures to them noysome, regarding alwayes that hee bee truely payde his wages, and all dueties to him belonging, that he may be able to prouide al such stuffe as to him belong-

eth.

eth. It serueth his turne at nédefull times in the night, to go through the watch without the worde, when vpon straight occasions he is to goe to his cures.

Drums and Phifes duetie.

IT is necessarie that euery Captaine haue two Drums, the one to be resident with the colours, the other to march with the Troupes, as vpon occasion they shall be drawn forth: also, it were not amisse to haue one Phife, for that it is a good lightsomnes to the Souldiours.

Those Drumers ought to be men of personage, faithful, secret and trusty: they ought to haue sundry languages, and to know the sound and cal of all marches, charges, retreites, alarums, and such like pointes of warre: for many times they are sent to parlie with the enemy, to summon their Fortes or Townes, to redéeme and conducte prisoners, and diuers other messages. If such Drums or Phifes fortune to fall into the handes of the enemie, no gyfte, no faire spéeches, neither force nor terror, shall cause them to bewray any secrets knowne to them. They must often times practise their Instruments and teach the company the soũd of march, charge, retreit, alarums, and such like, that is necessarie to be knowne: They must bée obedient to their Captaines, Lieuetennants, and other Officers, when soeuer they command them either to goe or stand, or to sound any point of warre, what they thinke best: many other things belongeth to their office and duetie, as in diuers places in this booke you shall finde.

Furnishing of Souldiours to the Fielde.

FIrst, that all Corporalles and Launcespazadoes, leading of shotte, shall in his owne person, sée them to be well furnished in all pointes, as followeth: that they haue their full number of Souldiours, and euery Souldiour to haue a sufficient Caliuer, Flaske, and Touch boxe, pouder, bullets, mould, priming yron, match, rammer, worme, burgenet, and one sword and dagger, to teach them to march, to charge and dis-

charge with a fayre retreit, not touching one an other, képing their faces vpon the enemies: and in raine or moist weather, to hould their Péece vnder their arme, with the touch-hole of their Péece, close vnder their armehole, their match being fyred betwéene their fingers in the palme of their hande, so shal they be ready at euery suddaine. Prouided alwaies, they kéepe their match and pouder dry, their Péece cleane scoured within and without: if any fault be found therein, immediatly to be amended.

The Corporall of the pikemen, his Office and duety.

A Captaine should chose a sufficient man, stronge and expert in the handling of his Pike, to be Corporall of his companie of Pikes: for that it is a most stronge and warlike weapon. This Corporall shall teach the Souldiour often times to vse his Pike, in pushing and traying the same in good order, both for the beauty of the battaile, and for the necessity thereof: and to see them haue sufficient and good Corslets, for they bee the greatest strength of your battaile, and a terror to the enemies, and in any wise see them fitte and easie for their bodies, that they may be able to vse their weapons in time of fight, which is a great defence in a Campe, and chosen chéefely for the battaile.

They must haue Morions Swordes and Daggers, their Pikes of vsuall length, sharpe pointed, and well nayled: and cause them in time of marching, to lay their Pikes on their shoulders, and their thums vnder the same, the but ende on the outside of his leades mannes Legge. After this sorte to march to Muster, to retyre, and Imbattaile as aforesayd: hauing a great care and regarde, that no Souldiour of spite or negligence doe cut the same, or any way impayre it, for the greatest strength of the battaile consisteth therein.

Of Holberders to garde the Ensigne.

These Holberders should bee men of good stature and courage, for that they are to beautifie the company and guarde

the

the Enſigne, wearing Curites on theyr bodies, with ſwordes and daggers, vſually called Executioners of the battail: which ought to be alwaies ready at the ſound of Drum or ſecret call, to attende vppon the Collours, and neuer to depart from the ſame till it be brought into place of good ſecuritie.

Prouiſion to be fore-ſeene by the Lorde Lieuetenaunt.

When all nedefull Officers be thus choſen, it then behoueth that a conuenient place be appointed, where all Captaines may gather their men together in ſeueral companies, where the Lieuetenant generall, & other warlike counſayle ought to be preſent, to take the muſters of them, and ſubſtantially to foreſee, that euery man be well prouided of hys furniture, according to his place of ſeruice, alſo to foreſee there be no lacke of Munition of all ſorts, both ſmall and great, alſo powder and bullets, both ſmall and great, Caliuers, Muſkets, Holberds, Pykes, Armour, Scaling ladders, ſhort laders to fill Maundes, for the ſafegard of the Ordenaunce and Gunners at time of batterie or battaile, ſmall handbaſkettes, ropes, and all other earthware: to haue ſufficient toles méete for the Labourers and Myners to worke withal, if occaſion ſerue, Carts, Cart-wheeles, and Axeltrées, both for the Ordenaunce and other carriages, and that there be ſtore of them in time of néede. Alſo prouiſion for bridges if neede bee, as bordes, boates, and Anckers, other plancks and pillers faſtened together with ropes and Cables: alſo to be prouided of all manner Artificers, with theyr neceſſaries meete for the warres, as Smithes, Maſons, Carpenters, and Armorers, with other ſuch like.

And aboue all things to foreſée there be ſufficient ſtore of victuals, for all things may be beter endured then hunger, for hunger ouercõmeth without ſtroke of enemies, and one other like prouiſion, which is, money ſufficient, that your Souldiours may be wel paid: for oftentimes money giueth courage, and reuiueth the ſpyrits of your Souldiours, for a Souldior

without meate, and especially without money, is as a man without a soule: but if your Souldiours haue money, and bee well paid, then shall your Campe florish like a Cittie, with all manner of victuals, and other necessaries most meete for your Souldiours.

The chusing of Guides.

AND when all your prouisions necessary be made, and sette in good order, and that you be ready to inuade your enemies Countrey, then ere you begin your iourney, you must be sure that you be well prouided of a sufficient number of men of the same Countrey, that knoweth all manner of waies of that Countrey, to ỹ intent they may be your guides, whereby you may the easier conuey your Armie and Carriages, the which Guides must be carefully looked vnto by the High Marshall, and the saide Guides must be vnder the safe keeping of the foresaid High Marshall, beeing alwaies gently intreated, to the intent they may haue no occasion to steale away.

These Guides, in theyr examination must be promised large rewards, if they doo well & truely: also they must haue great threatnings of cruell punishment, if they deale not truelie. And when examination is made, you shall examine them seuerally, euery one by himselfe, to feele whether they agree all in one tale or no: thus shall you vnderstand whether they be perfect in the waies of the Countrey or no. And although you be determined to goe one way, yet must you examine thẽ of diuers other wayes, which you intend not to goe, to the intent they shall not know, but be vncertaine of your determination, vntill such time as you sette forth your iourney, least that your determination might be discouered to your enemies by your said Guides.

The Captaines care for prouision for their Souldiours.

ALthough these necessary prouisions be made by ỹ Prince, or Lord Lieuetenant generall, yet notwithstanding, it

shall

shall be needefull for euery good Captaine, to make as much prouision for victuals as hee can for hys Companie vpon hys owne charges, for oftentimes victuals decayeth before a man be aware, likewise euery good Captaine must be prouided of all manner of toles méete to make Lodgings and Cabines for his Souldiours, and for the setting vp of Pauillions or Tents, and in generall to prouide all other needful and necessary thinges, for the succour and relefe of his Souldiours.

Heere followeth many stratagemes and obseruations very necessary to be vsed for diuers good causes which may not be forgotten.

AND when all things is thus prouided and furnished as I haue spoken of before, and then appointed to serue in Campe or Garison, you shall chose out some cõuenient place to muster in, and being their assembled, it shall be necessary to publish vnto the Souldiours these obseruations, stratagemes and statuts, sette forth by the Marshall: and whosoeuer offendeth or breaketh any of them, is not woorthie the name of a Souldiour: for in silence, obedience and truth, consisteth the whole summe and effect of Martiall discipline in the warres.

Silence.

THey shall vse silence, to the intent that they may heare and well vnderstande any precept, commaundement or poynt, of discipline giuen vnto them by the Officers in anie authoritie from the Prince, and in time of seruice by night or by day, that they may heare their enemies, but not be hearde of them: Manie other vertues belongeth vnto silence, which for breuitie I omit.

Obedience

THis Obedience is of great force, and worketh in the harts of all true Subiects, for it procedeth from God, that the Prin-

Princes thẽselues, or any other, speaking in theyr names and authoritie, must be obedient, although the precepts be contrarie to the mindes of some Souldiours, who be not worthie to knowe the secretes of the Officers in theyr authoritie: yet must they in all poynts obey them, both by the Lawes of God and theyr Prince, though the thinges be both painefull and perrilous vnto them.

Truth.

FAyre thys truth is contained so many vertues, that they cannot be written in a whole booke: for as faithfulnes procedeth, and hath his rewarde of God, so hath the vnfaithful and vniust, theyr reward of the deuill: so Souldiours shal be sometimes tempted by the enemies to be corrupted with money, and great promises of liuing, to be false to theyr Prince and Countrey, which things done before God, is condemned to perdition, and before man hath lost his good name and fame for euer, and all other things wherein they shoulde reioyce: wherefore all good Souldiours esteeme more of theyr trueth and loyaltie, thẽ of theyr liues: for they be full assured of double reward both of God and man, whether they liue or die.

Captaines bils called by the Clarke.

IT is conuenient and needefull, that at euery muster or assembly, the Captaines bill shall be called by the Clarke, euery man aunswering to his owne name: so marching foorth as he is called, that no man vnto two names make aunswer. If any Souldiour be sicke or hurt, beeing not seruiceable, pay him his wages, and sende him home with a pasport into hys owne Countrey, then immediatly furnish hys roome with an able Souldiour. If any Souldior hauing his healthy & limbes, absent himselfe at such times, let him be punished, as in the statutes heere followving is mentioned, to the example of the rest.

The

The buriall of the dead.

When as any Souldiour is slaine, or otherwise dead, the Company shall bring the dead body to the ground, with the sound of the Drum, and such solemnitie as his seruice meriteth and deserueth, if conueniently you may.

The Souldiours duetie in keeping cleane his furniture.

Euerie Souldiour must keepe cleane his Armour and furniture, alwaies placing the same in hys Tent, Cabben, or Lodging, in such a readines, as hee may presently, and on a suddaine finde the same, eyther by night or by day, readie to attend on the Ensigne if occasion serueth of a suddaine, & that no other take any part thereof.

The aduauncement of a Souldiour.

Also euery Souldiour shall helpe to Arme the one the other, so that they may with dilligence resort to theyr Ensigne, and whosoeuer comes first, and sheweth himselfe in best readines, with honest and good behauiour in the vse of his weapon and aray, shall not onelie merite thanks & reward of his Captaine, but shall be aduaunced by degree of office, as it falleth in the Companie.

Punishments for not keeping cleane theyr furnitures.

If any Souldiour be negligent in the keeping cleane of hys Armour or other Furniture, or neglect hys dutie as aforesaid, after once warning thereof, he shal be punished as for that offence is most meete, which is a great dysgrace and discredite, and not worthy the name of a Souldior, but to be banished as an idle person, & neuer to come in place of seruice any more.

Trayning your Souldiours in time of Musters.

YOV shall first make deuision of your weapons, and sette euery kind by himselfe in like Companies, which in the opinion of diuers notable Warriours wil be a great strength to your bande: for if you haue too many of one sort, and too fewe of another: when you shall come to the setting of a battaile, you shall finde a great weakenesse by reason thereof, but the remedy is easie. For let euery Ensigne be like prouided, and appointed, so many Shotte, so many Pykes, and so many Bils or Holberds: then shall your company of Fotemen be in good order. Likewise for your Cydozne of Horsemen, cause euery Cydozne to haue so many Launces, and as many Light horse, all well furnished, as they do vse in these dayes of seruice, then shall you haue good order of battaile throughout your whole Armie.

You are further to consider how many sorts of weapons will serue, viz. What, shotte, what Pykes, and what Holberds will serue: and to appoint necessary shotte, is one of the hardest things that belongeth to the warres, because it is so vncertaine, for euer as your number increaseth, so your shotte diminisheth, according to the number, for in a small number, you shall haue neede of the third part of shotte, and in the bigger number, the fourth part of shotte serue, and in the greater number, the fift part of shotte will serue, and so vpwards.

Marching your men by degrees.

ALL these things finished accordingly, then march foorth your Souldiours with theyr seuerall weapons, first your Musketts, then your Calliuers, your Pykes, and in the midst of your Pykes, put your Holberds or Byls, with your Ensigne in the midst thereof, so marche them about awhile, tyll you may view your whole companie, to see whether they be of like strength, and in good order in euery place, both your Woward and Rereward, keeping good order in theyr aray.

The

The Almaines truſted much in the puſh of the Pykes, therefore they will in no wiſe haue more ſhotte then Pykes, for ouermuch weakning of the body of the Battell: the more ſhotte you appoint for the body of the Battell, the weaker is the Battell when it ſhall come to the puſh of the Pykes, or fight, and yet not in any wiſe to lack ſhotte ſufficient, for many times it hath bæn ſæne, that battailes hath bæne gotten by ſhotte onely, without puſh of Pyke, or ſtroke of weapons.

Augmenting your ranckes in time of battaile.

When you are ready and determined what battaile to make, if it be a Quadrent battaile, then you may augment your rancks, from three to fiue, and ſo to ſeauen, then to nine and eleuen, and ſo on till you haue brought them to a Squadrant. Proportion alwaies your Holberds & Enſigne in the midſt of your Pykes, then ſhall yee know the ſtrength and force of your battaile, place your ſhotte on the flancks of your battaile by themſelues, a good ſpace of, and there let thē ſhote, ſkyrmage, and retire, with theyr faces alwaies vpon the Enemies, till they be perfect, and ſo learned to retyre to ſome place of ſafetie, which place is hæreafter more plainelie declared.

Captaines, Lieuetenants, and Sergiants charge, in deuiding their weapons.

Euery Lieuetenant or Sargiant of a Bande, ſhall vſuallie ſute the Companie euery weapon by himſelfe, and when they ſhall march with ỳ Enſigne, whether it be to muſter, or place of aſſembly to be imbattailed, or in any other time of ſeruice, they ſhall furniſh them as they be accuſtomed in theſe dayes in the Low Countries, that is to ſay, with Targetors, Muſkets, Caliuers, Pykes, and then your Holberds and Pylles in the mids of your Pykes, with your Enſigne, Drum and Phife, then the reſt of your ſhotte and ſuch like, that you may be of like ſtrength, both Foreward and Rereward, ſo

march your men, and sometimes cast them in a Ring, which is verie necessarie for young Souldiours, to knowe the order thereof, for it is a most needefull thing, as hereafter shall be more plainely shewed vnto you.

Furnishing Launses, Light-horse, or Carbines to the field.

IN like manner, troupes of Horsemen being furnished, with Carbines, Launces, and Light Horse, shal in like strength march or imbattaile, so that their Gyron may be garded in the Vowards and Rerewards of like strength, so that they neede no more but turne their faces towardes their Enemies, to skyrmage at euery suddaine.

Rules to be obserued and shewed vnto young Souldiours in time of Musters or other times conuenient.

SOmetimes beeing imbattailed, they shall wade from the one end of the battaile to the other, to strengthen the same with so manie rancks of Souldiours as they shal command, leauing one ranck of men, which is called the man of aduauntage, standing still on the out side: thus vsing them, you shall find your battails in like strength euery where.

Receiuing a word to goe through the battaile.

AT times they shall receiue a word to goe through the battaile, from the one ende to the other, which shall passe frō man to man, till it come to the end of the same, which worde must be spoken with soft speech, as it shall not be heard but amongst themselues beeing in battaile, in like manner they may performe the same by a signe giuen them of the Marshal, Captaines, or other like Officer.

To

To march ſtooping.

SOmetimes the whole Companie ſhall march ſtooping, as vnder a hedge or hyll, or ſuch like, and ſuddainly ſhall fall flatte on the grounde as in Ambuſh, which ſhall ſuddainlie ryſe againe, and ſette vpon theyr Enemies in good order of aray, the which may aſtoniſh the Enemie, your aſſaulting thē ſo ſuddainlie.

Keeping of array in the darke.

AT ſuch times, euery Souldiour ſhall carry the end of hys leadelmans weapon for making any noyſe, and by that meanes they ſhall keepe theyr aray in darke nights, or marching through ſtraights or woodes, or ſuch like.

Marching and retyring.

SOmetimes marching towardes the Enemies and retyring againe, they ſhall alwaies keepe theyr faces vpon theyr Enemies, and theyr Pykes couched, readie to encounter with their Enemies.

Trayling your Pykes.

SOmetimes trayling your Pykes on the grounde, the Moward bearing theyr heads of Pykes in theyr handes, and the Kereward trayling the heads on the ground, ready to receiue the Enemie.

A ſhew as if men were ſlayne.

SOmetimes marching in order of battaile, certaine of the Companie ſhall fall, here ſome, and there ſome, as if they were ſlaine with ſhotte, the next man following ſhall ſtep in the place of his leadelman, ſo that there be no place left for the Enemie to enter in: if anie ranck be not full, let it be in the body of your battaile.

A ſuddaine Allarum.

MAnie times it hath bæne vſed among Souldiours of experience, to giue Allarums to theyr friendes, as among themſelues, to foreſée whom they might prayſe or diſcommend, according to theyr readines found in them, & although they vſed thys as a neceſſary meane, to the intent their Souldiours ſhould be the more careſull, yet ſtill to deceiue them, is a meane to make ſecure and not careful, if they be oftentimes mocked: wherefore to vſe it is good at times conuenient, but not too often. But moſt commonly, when the enemie maketh any Allarum, it is to accompliſh ſome exployt, eyther to lye in Ambuſh, to caſt a bridge, to plant Ordenaunce, to entrench, or to breake vp ſome paſſage, or viewing your numbers and ſtrength, or ſuch like, but when any Allarom is giuen in the night, change the worde.

Pointes of a good Captaine.

AT times conuenient trayne your Souldiours, and pitch them in ſquare battailes, round or broade battailes, and other ſtrengthes, which good Captaines and Officers will vſe at times conuenient: which will be a great eaſe to the Souldiours, at what time ſoeuer they be called to imbattaile, and a profit to the whole Campe in time of neede.

No brunt to bee made in time of Muſter or Campe.

NO man ſhall make any brunt or noyſe, vpon the ſight of any Hare, Deare, or Fore, neither breake his array to ſtay the ſame, if it be in Muſter or March, leſſe in Camping, or in time of ſeruice.

Spoiles or booties to be deuided.

YOV ſhall giue the company to vnderſtande and knowe, that if any exployte or enterpriſe be executed and doone, the victory ouercome, the enemies taken or ſlayne: all ſuch

ſpoyles

ſpoyles or bowties as is gotten, ſhall be brought to the colours and there ſhewed, and a noate taken of the ſame, and at conuenient time to be ſould by the ſounde, as a generall bootie, and ſo deuided in equall portions to euery man his parte, as well them that kept the fielde in order of battaile, as to them that entred the fight and brought the ſayd bootie away.

Care in carrying bagages.

YOU ſhall haue a great regarde, that no Souldiour take any bootie or pillage to hinder himſelfe, or annoy his company, but as he may be diſcharged of the ſame at euery ſuddaine, ready to his weapon or place: for the practiſe of the enemie, is to ſette ſuddainly vppon ſuch men ſo laden with baggages, a great hinderance to the Souldiour, and an incouragement to the enemie.

Hurte Souldiours to be conſidered.

IF any Souldiour be hurt in this time of fight, of body or limmes, ſpent his weapon, broken his Armour, or ſuch lyke loſſe, he ſhall be conſidered of, out of the ſayd bootie, and the reſt to be equally deuided.

Souldiours charge for intreating Meſſengers.

IF any man or woman, what Nation ſoeuer they be, friend or foe, come to ſpeake with any of the high Officers of the Campe or Garriſon: it ſhalbe conuenient, for any ſuch Souldiour, to bring them into ſuch a place as they ſhall ſee but little, and ſend worde to the ſayde Officers, keeping them ſafe vntill the ſayde Officers pleaſure bee to ſend for them, or to knowe in that behalfe, and in the meane ſpace to intreate them gently with good wordes, what Nation ſoeuer they be: For ſuch perſons are not knowne to moſt Souldiours.

Souldiours charge in trauailing.

THat no Souldiour in time of trauelling, within ỹ Realm of England, or other dominions vnder our Prince, ſhall allure

allure any woman,mayde or widdowe, to follow the Campe vnhonestly,neyther shall haue any,without the licence of the Marshall: they shall not spoyle nor destroy any cattell, Pulline,or such like victualles,he shall not stray out of his way,to filch or steale any manner of thinge whatsoeuer,neither commit any other outrage: but shall kéepe the high wayes appointed for them to iourney in, accompaning their Ensigne, and honestly regarding the safetie of the same.

The counsaile of olde Souldiours.

CAptaines hauing any olde Souldiours seruing vnder them, shall giue eare vnto them speaking of experience or seruice, with discréete policie, and shall rewarde them and aduance thē to the vttermost of his power, & according to the value of their good counsaile: for such men sometimes,be vnto a Captaine and his company, much auaileable. So must he punish busie bodies,therevnto presuming without experience or discretion.

Captaines,Lieuetennants,and Officers,with Souldiours charge.

IT is conuenient and a most necessary pointe of the Captaine, Lieuetennant, or Sargeant,to frequent oftentimes with the Souldiours in their Lodgings, Tents, or Cabins, to veiw how they be prouided and furnished of all manner of thinges to them nédefull,and that they liue an honest,ciuill, and Christian life, as Christian men ought to doe,not presuming by meanes of warres, to vse such libertie, as if Gods Lawes and our Princes were forgotten, as some Souldiors of diuers Nations in times past haue done: in vsing the vices of great oathes, in swearing to the blaspheaming of the almighty God:also in the excesse of drunkennes,bringing thēselues into the likenes of brute beasts, to their great dispraise before God and man: also, in vicious lyuing, contrary to the Law of God,which may not be vnpunished: also in fighting and quarrelling,lyuing in malice with his fellows,which

is

is vile, or in any other vice vſed, amongſt the company. Such perſons muſt be ſharply puniſhed, for God is wel pleaſed therewith, and ſendeth the company good ſucceſſes, that ſerueth him and liueth in his Lawes.

These bee the Articles which ſhall appertaine to the oath of euery Souldiour, as followeth.

EVery priuate Captaine ſhal ſweare his Souldiours one by one, and the Souldiour ſhall lay his hande vppon the Enſigne, and make his oath to God, that by the faith he beareth vnto God and his Soueraigne, hee wyll obſerue and kæpe all theſe Marſhall Lawes, ſtatutes, and Ordinances, during the ſayd iourney, or elſe to be accounted not onely a forſworne perſon, but to bee puniſhed at the diſcretions of the Lorde Lieuetennant or Marſhal.

The charge of all Souldiours and Officers generally.

ALſo the whole companie of euery Captaine, ſhall bringe theyr Enſigne with euery Officer and Souldiour, to the place of aſſembly, be it in Campe or in Garriſon, by night or by day, and there ſhall dilligentlie become in order of battaile by the Sargeants ſo placed: they ſhall there tarry and abide attending their Colours, till commaundement bee giuen to breake vp, by the Lord Lieuetennant of the fielde, and then the whole companie ſhal returne with their Enſigne to their Lodging, with the ſounde of Drums and Phiffe. If any fayle in this behalfe, they ſhall bee puniſhed as to the offence belongeth.

Alſo, it behoueth all good Captaines, to gratifie the good induſtry and dilligence of Souldiours in that behalfe: yea, a very good policie to aſſemble by night, without cauſe of enemies, to teach the Souldiours the order of battaile, and to reproue their negligence in ſuch behalfe offending.

allure any woman,mayde or widdowe, to follow the Campe vnhonestly,neyther shall haue any,without the licence of the Marshall: they shall not spoyle nor destroy any cattell, Pulline,or such like victualles,he shall not stray out of his way,to filch or steale any manner of thinge whatsoeuer,neither commit any other outrage: but shall kéepe the high wayes appointed for them to iourney in, accompaning their Ensigne, and honestly regarding the safetie of the same.

The counsaile of olde Souldiours.

CAptaines hauing any olde Souldiours seruing vnder them, shall giue eare vnto them speaking of experience or seruice, with discréete policie, and shall reward them and aduance thē to the vttermost of his power, & according to the value of their good counsaile: for such men sometimes,be vnto a Captaine and his company, much auaileable. So must he punish buste bodies,therevnto presuming without experience or discretion.

Captaines,Lieuetennants,and Officers,with Souldiours charge.

IT is conuenient and a most necessary pointe of the Captaine, Lieuetennant, or Sargeant,to frequent oftentimes with the Souldiours in their Lodgings, Tents, or Cabins, to veiw how they be prouided and furnished of all manner of thinges to them nédefull,and that they liue an honest,ciuill, and Christian life, as Christian men ought to doe,not presuming by meanes of warres, to vse such libertie, as if Gods Lawes and our Princes were forgotten, as some Souldiors of diuers Nations in times past haue done: in vsing the vices of great oathes, in swearing to the blaspheaming of the almighty God:also in the excesse of drunkennes,bringing thēselues into the likenes of brute beasts, to their great dispraise before God and man: also, in vicious lyuing, contrary to the Law of God,which may not be vnpunished: also in fighting and quarrelling,lyuing in malice with his fellows,which

is

is vile, or in any other vice vſed, amongſt the company. Such perſons muſt be ſharply puniſhed, for God is wel pleaſed therewith, and ſendeth the company good ſucceſſes, that ſerueth him and liueth in his Lawes.

These bee the Articles which ſhall appertaine to the oath of euery Souldiour, as followeth.

EVery priuate Captaine ſhal ſweare his Souldiours one by one, and the Souldiour ſhall lay his hande vppon the Enſigne, and make his oath to God, that by the faith he beareth vnto God and his Soueraigne, hee wyll obſerue and kæpe all theſe Marſhall Lawes, ſtatutes, and Ordinances, during the ſayd iourney, or elſe to be accounted not onely a forſworne perſon, but to bee puniſhed at the diſcretions of the Lorde Lieuetennant or Marſhal.

The charge of all Souldiours and Officers generally.

ALſo the whole companie of euery Captaine, ſhall bringe theyr Enſigne with euery Officer and Souldiour, to the place of aſſembly, be it in Campe or in Garriſon, by night or by day, and there ſhall dilligentlie become in order of battaile by the Sargeants ſo placed: they ſhall there tarry and abide attending their Colours, till commaundement bee giuen to breake vp, by the Lord Lieuetennant of the fielde, and then the whole companie ſhal returne with their Enſigne to their Lodging, with the ſounde of Drums and Phiffe. If any fayle in this behalfe, they ſhall bee puniſhed as to the offence belongeth.

Alſo, it behoueth all good Captaines, to gratifie the good induſtry and dilligence of Souldiours in that behalfe: yea, a very good policie to aſſemble by night, without rauſe of enemies, to teach the Souldiours the order of battaile, and to reproue their negligence in ſuch behalfe offending.

Certaine rules of Armes pertaining to Marshall Discipline: sette foorth and proclaimed by the Lorde Marshall, who shall see the offenders thereof punished.

FIrst, that all men whomsoeuer, as well head Officers as inferiour Officers and Souldiours, shall be true & faithfull Subiects, vnto our most gracious Soueraigne Lady Quéene Elizabeth, her crowne and dignitie, and truelie to serue her, vnder her Lieuetenant generall appointed in that iourney.

Also they shal obey all heade Officers, which be appointed to serue vnder the said L. Lieuetenant, as his Captaines, and all such Officers as are appointed vnder the said Captaines, to serue and gouerne them, as his Lieuetenant, his Ensigne, his Sargiants, and the Corporals and Launcespazadoes, following, defending, supporting and maintaining theyr owne Ensigne, and neuer to leaue the same till it be alwaies in safetie, be it in times of assault, allarum, battaile, skyrmage, conuoy, watch, ward, or time of seruice. And to these poynts all Souldiours shall be sworne, as I haue before mentioned and sette downe.

All men shall gently and honestly intreate, and suffer in generall, all Victualers, be they friendes or foes, bringing victuales to the place appointed for the same by the Marshall or Coronell: suffering them to passe and returne with theyr money, or any other things, which they are suffered to buy, or exchange for theyr victuals by the Clarke of the Market, or other Officers appointed for that purpose.

It were very good at such times, hauing forraine Victualers comming into your Campe, Leaguer, or Towne of garison, at their returne homewards, to sende some Souldiour of discretion with them, to bring them on the way so farre as they may, without danger to themselues, giuing them good

words,

woꝛds, with fayꝛe and gentle language, and wiſe queſtions, moſt neceſſarie, foꝛ that time to be knowne, which ſomtimes may pꝛeuaile to learne the intent of the Enemies.

Alſo if any offend the ſaid Victualers, they ſhall be puniſhed as to the Law appertaineth: no man ſhal take any thing from them by foꝛce, oꝛ without any money, noꝛ vnder the pꝛice ſette by the Clarke of the Market, oꝛ any other bꝛinging any other neceſſaries, as wollin cloth, Linin cloth, ſhoes, hoſe, oꝛ weapons, with ſuch like, beeing permitted by the ſaid Officers.

You ſhall relieue poꝛe Souldiours, which by ſickneſſe oꝛ impꝛiſonment amongſt the Enemies, is fallen in decay, and lacketh meate, dꝛinck, weapons, oꝛ Armour, and beeing a ſeruiceable Souldiour, ſhall by his Captaine be reſtoꝛed, and ſhall deduct the ſame in his wages oꝛ boties taken of the Enemie, which ſometime ought to be deuided, foꝛ Captaines in times paſt, hath not regarded the pooꝛe Souldiours, ſo that ſome hath perriſhed foꝛ want of releeſe and ſuccour.

All Captaines who hath any man enrowled in his booke, whatſoeuer he be, Souldiour, Coꝛpoꝛall, Victualoꝛ, Pioner, Carioꝛ, oꝛ any other, and be taken pꝛiſoner of the Enemy, the ſaid pꝛyſoner ſhall not be ſuffered in theyꝛ hands, which may be ranſomed eyther by exchange of pꝛyſoners, oꝛ otherwiſe, but with diligence ſhall they be redeemed and bꝛought home to theyꝛ Colours.

In lik manner, if any Souldiour be taken pꝛyſoner, and ſent home vpon his fayth and credite, the Captaine ſhall ſee that they eyther pay ſuch raunſomes as they are agreed of, oꝛ els to ſend them backe againe to their takers by the day appointed, till ſome other remedie be found, which thing redowneth to the onely credite and faith of a true Souldiour.

So ſhall they coꝛrect and reyꝛoue diligently all outrages, riotous perſons, quarrelloꝛs, fighters, whoꝛemungers, murtherers, and robbers, accoꝛding to their offences committed.

Other penall ſtatutes, to be executed by the Marſhall.

FIrſt, that no man make any fray within the Campe, Leaguer, or Gariſon, nor appoint any place without the ſame for that purpoſe, to take any parts, or carrie any tale, to attempt the ſame vpon paine.

That no man killing any Cattaile within the ſaid Campe or Leaguer, do leaue the garbidge aboue the ground, or if any man or beaſt die within the ſaid Leaguer, it ſhall be conuaied out of the ſame, a certaine ſpace of, & there to be buried, except the Leaguer remoue ỹ ſame day, vpon paine.

That no man ſhall water their horſes, or caſt any filth into any part of the water which adioyneth to the ſaid Leaguer, but in the loweſt parts appointed for that purpoſe, vppon paine.

That no woman follow the Campe or Leaguer but ſuch as be by the Marſhall appointed, victualers or Laundreſſes, which ſhall be licenced by the Marſhals bill, and in his booke ſo recorded vpon paine.

That no Captaine receiue any Souldiour into wages, which is put away for any notable or criminall cauſe, vpon paine.

That no Captaine entice any Souldiour vnto him, from any other Captaines Bande, nor no Souldiour ſhall depart without the good will of his Captaine hauing a paſport, vpon paine.

That no Souldiour take any weapons or Armours, Garments, or any other thing whatſoeuer, which to another man appertaineth, nor come within any other mans lodging, except the owner or Keeper thereof be within, vpon paine.

That all men ſhall be lodged by the quarter Maiſter, and beeing ſo lodged, ſhall be contented with the ſame, be it in Towne, Leaguer or Campe, vpon paine.

That no man make any brunt or noyſe after the watch be ſette, and the warning peece ſhotte off, ſo that all allarums

may

may be heard and brought in by the Skowtes, or otherwiſe, vpon paine.

That no Captaine ſend forth any Company about ante enterpriſe or erpleite, without the licence of the Lord Lieuetenant, vpon paine.

That no man goe a foraging, further then they be appointed by the forrage Maſter, which is garded by the Marſhals appointment, vpon paine.

That all priuate Captaines being no head Officers of the Leaguer or Campe, which muſt be continually buſied, doe watch and ward with their Colours themſelues, vpon paine.

That all Souldiours, Horſemen and Footemen, learne the ſounde of both Trumpets and Drums, which ſerueth to call as the mouth of Man, and that they be ready at all ſuch cailes, eyther on Horſe or Foote, vpon paine.

That no man doo his naturall eaſement within the Leaguer, nor within certaine ſpace of the ſame, for anoying the Skowtes or ſtanding watch, except the ſame be buried three foote within the ground immediatly, vpon paine.

That no man goe out of his aray, eyther in day of battel, or in marching, vpon paine.

That no man carry any woman to the Leaguer, or keepe her in the Towne, except ſhe be his lawfull wife, vpon paine to be puniſhed as a vile perſon, or a vagabond, and neuer to be accounted a Souldiour in any ſeruice.

Alſo if any Souldiour beeing a common ſwearer, and leaueth it not after once warning of hys Captaine or Lieuetenant, ſhall be puniſhed as a ſlaue or villaine, to the example of others.

Alſo that no man take any thing of the Princes ſubiects, without he pay truely for it, or it be giuen him, vpon paine.

Alſo that no man be lodged in Gariſon or Leaguer, but onely by the Quarter Maiſter appointed for the ſame, vpon paine.

Alſo that all Souldiours intreate their Hoſtis and their familie well, beeing the Princes Subiects, to the intent they

may be welcome if they come againe, or others in their places, for els we shoulde not onely make warre with our Enemies, but also vpon Princes friendes, vpon paine.

Also that no Souldiour be a common dicer or drunkarde, which is the onely way to waste his wages, which should bee his maintenaunce otherwise, to goe like a slaue, vpon paine.

Also that no priuate Captaine nor others, come from hys watch or warde, beeing appointed to the same in Leaguer or Garison, till they be released by other Companies, or els discharged: for what a shame is it to a Captaine, when his companie doth not their duetie for want of hys presence, and be distressed by the meanes therof: what account is such a Captaine able to make to his Prince or Lord Lieuetenant, that will come away, leauing his Enslgne and Companie behind him: in like manner to any other man. Wherefore no man shall depart from his Company vpon paine.

Also in times of lodging the Leaguer, all Horsemen shall keepe on horseback, vntill such time as all fotemen be entered into the Leaguer or Campe, and euery man appointed the quarter or place of assembly, vpon paine.

Also those Horsemen shall see the Skowtes sette forth, to skowte vppon the high groundes on all sides of the Leaguer, and to see all Cariages, Ordenaunce, and Munitions, cheerly entred into the Leaguer or Campe, before they enter or dismount, they shall remaine in their Armours till the place of encamping be made, vpon paine.

Also if any allarum be made, the Sargiant Maior shall resort to the place of assembly, dilligently there to place euery Souldiour in good order of battaile, and in the strongest manner to be deuised, vpon paine.

The

The cauſe of allarums or ſhewe of Enemies to the Leaguor, eyther by night or by day.

SOmetimes to viewe your order of array, and to diſcouer your numbers.

Sometimes to viewe your Horſemen, howe they be appointed with great horſe for the battaile, and light horſe, and ſuch like.

Sometimes to view your Ordenaunces, what ſtore of Cannons you haue for battery, fielde Peeces for the battell, and ſuch like.

Sometimes to viewe the ſituation of your Leaguor, how they may beſt bring the allarum in the night, by Cannilado, or otherwiſe.

Sometimes to viewe the placing of your victuals or powder, and howe they may beſt take or deſtroy the ſame.

Sometimes to traine men out of the Leaguor, to bring them into the place or lappes of theyr ambuſh.

Sometimes to keepe men waking, and ſo to weary them with allarums, whereby they ſhall not be able to appeare in theyr places at time of neede.

Sometimes to keepe in Skowtes or Forragers, vntill they do ſome exployt, eyther in victualing ſome holde, or els making ſome breach or ſuch like.

Sometimes they will mount as many Footemen as they can, vppon baggage horſe, to make a great ſhewe of Horſemen.

Heere followeth the poynters of the Leaguor or Campe, which ſhall take view of the place appointed.

THe High Marſhall, the Quarter Maiſter, the Maiſter of the Ordenaunce, the Captaines of the Pyoners, or trench

trench Maisters, & diuers other Officers, with certain Lieue-tenants of euery warde, to view the place appointed, which Officers shall be well and strongly guarded, with one or two thousand horse at the least, for great honour consisteth in the safe keeping of your Marshall and other heade Officers, also they be a good assuraunce for the rest of the Armie which followeth.

It behooueth them to haue circumspect Skowtes, which shall march before them strongly guarded, with a company of Pykes and shotte, or troupes of Light Horsemen, least your enemies lie in ambush, or deuise some other engin when you thinke least of them, how to ouerthrow your Marshal, which were a great discomfort in a field to your Souldiours, and a greater encouragement to the Enemies. Wherefore make your Marshall strong that goeth before, and hee shall bee a good strength to them that follow, and when the Marshall is arriued at the place appointed for the Armie where they shall lodge, and that hee and the rest of his companie haue viewed round about the same, then it shall be meete for the Captaine of the Pyoners, and the Carriage Maisters, to returne to the Armie, to see their Companie and carriages conueyed to the place before appointed: and to leade them as in times past haue bene vsed, which is, to march but fiue or sixe myles in foure howres, so your Armie shall come at time conuenient to their lodging, to prouide forrage and such necessaries, and not to be ouertoyled and made wearie, for a wearie man being assailed in time of his wearines, is halfe ouercome by the reason of hys wearines.

In lodging the Armie aforesayde.

YOV shall lodge the Armie where they may be Lordes of their commodities, which may not be spared, as Wood, water, and pastures, which must be good and swete, alwaies kept cleane: being thus furnished, the Marshall and quarter Master, shall appoint to place the Armie on the higher ground, where they may haue the most aduantage against the ene-

enemies, if they ſhould approache them.

The Maſter of the Ordenance, ſhall place his charge to the moſt aduantage of the hyll, where they may beſt diſcouer and ſhote to thoſe partes, where the enemies might beſt approche. Alſo if your enemies aſſault, they ſhall climbe vppe to you, whereby their ſtrength is deminiſhed and their breath ſhortned. Alſo, if you will meete with your enemies, deſcending from your Leagar, which is on an hill, your force and ſtrength is the more, (for a man going downward is of more force then he that goeth vpward.

And when hee hath found out ſuch a commodious ground as beſt befitteth him, and lokes for the comming of his enemies, then it is good to lodge your Army both horſe and foote, all in one Leagar or Campe, vnleſſe it be before a Towne or Caſtle, that you minde to beſiege and incloſe on euerie ſide: but for a remouing Leagar, or a Leagar lying ſtyl, and is not at the ſiege of neither Towne nor Caſtle, and lokes for the comming of theyr enemies: then I thinke in my opinion, that men bee of more force, lying together in one Leagar or Campe, then to lodge in ſeuerall companies.

The proportion of your Leagar or Campe.

YOV ſhall make your Leagar or Campe large, according to the number of your Armie, neither bigger nor leſſe then your company ſerueth therto: Pitch your Leagar foure ſquare, deuiding the ſame into foure partes, by two great ſtreets reaching croſſe through your Leagar or Campe, from the one ſide to the other, two partes for horſemen, and two partes for footemen. Poynt the place of aſſembly on the higheſt part thereof, and make the ſame ſo large, as to imbattaile your number of footemen, and in ſuch order as men may paſſe with eaſe to the ſame, by the ſtreetes appoynted.

You ſhall point your Market place, in the middeſt of your foure ſtreetes, whereas your horſemen ſhall aſſemble in time of allarams by night, where they ſhall both arme themſelues and kepe on horſebacke, ready to iſſue forth

if nede be. Lodge your Generall neere the place of assemblie, vpon some commodious grounde.

Your streetes are to be made as most commonly is vsed, iij. score and ten paces broad, without any annoyance of tentsordes or stakes, so may men march in good order with theyr Ensigne, to the place of assembly: but in any wise, loke that your Leagar be neither to large nor to little for your companies, for by either of them you are the weaker: and point the Artillarie places in such sorte and places, as may bee most daungerous to your enemies, whensoener they assayle you, and neere vnto the Artillarie, leave some voyde place to assemble your men together in battailes, at time of alarum. And if your strength bee great, so that you make more battailes then one, then you must haue more places of assemblis then one, for every battaile would haue a place of assembly, and so to make a stand til occasion serueth, with the Artillarie before them in time of allarum, besides the horsemen: so shal you bee sure, if your men be well placed, that your Leagar or Campe shalbe well warded and defended, for a man knoweth not on which side the enemies will come, wherefore it is good to place your men euery way for your best aduantage.

Also, I would wish (as I haue sayde before) that euery horseman should be ready at the sound of such allarums, and to resorte with spede, to the sayde assembly there to doe any seruice if nede shall require at any such times.

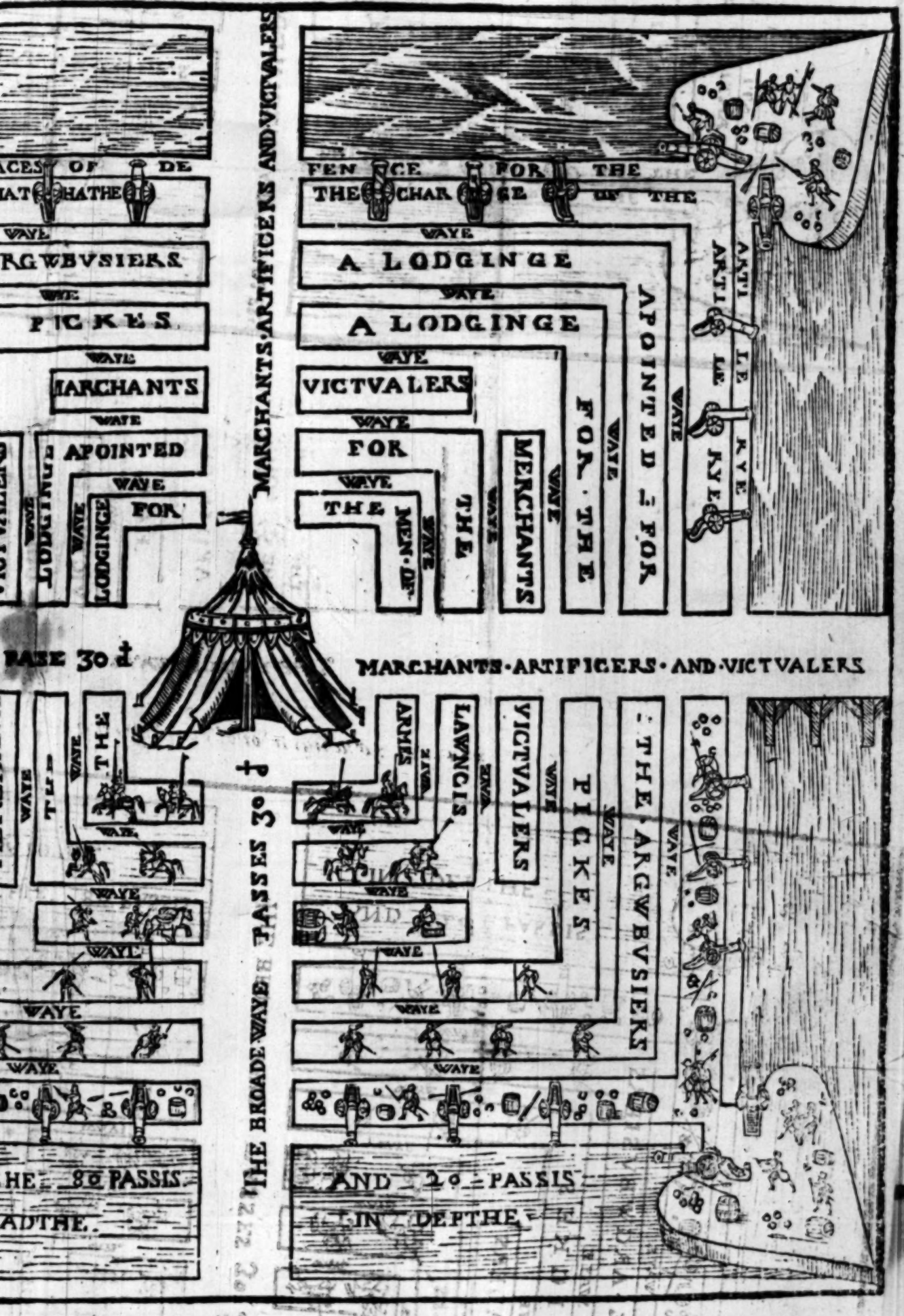
Intrenching your Campe or Leagar.

ALso if you intend to stay in your enemies Lande, specially knowing your enemies to be at hand, then it shalbe needfull, by the opinion of diuers olde Seruitors, to entrench your Campe or Leagar with a Trench of twelue foote deepe, and fifteene foote broade, and as wee vse nowe in these dayes, which shall haue small Ordenance in them, and small shotte to flanche your Trenches, and one baltian to be leuell with the compasse of your shotte: and if you looke not for manie enemies to assayle you, then it shall bee sufficient to make the

Trenches

AND
THOSE
THE SLAWTER HOVSES
THE LODGINGES OF
APOINTED FOR
FOR THE
VICTVALERS
THE BROADE WAYE
A LODGINGE
A LODGINGE
MERCHANTS
THE TRENCHE
IN BREADTH

The plat for Incamping.



Place this battell 208 folio, at this mark ***

Trenches of your Leagar, but eyght or nine foote deepe, and ſeauen foote broade, and at ſuch times all men ſhall helpe the beſt they can.

But if you haue not many enemies at hande, and intende to remooue daylie, tyll opportunitie ſerueth: then it ſhall bee ſufficient to make your Ring or Pale with your carriages, placing your Ordenances amongſt the ſame to your beſt aduantage, with your ſtand watch in the midſt, & your Scout watch without the ſame, both on horſebacke and on foote, for your better ſecurity.

Intrenching your powder and Treaſure.

ALſo it behoueth you to haue a ſpeciall care, in bringing your carriages loden with Powder and Treaſure, to the Maſter of Artillarie his lodging, where you ſhall ſafely entrench and watch the ſame, with good and ſtronge watches, and none to come néere the ſame, but his Officers and the watch who hath the ſame in charge.

Commaundement to bee giuen to the troupes of horſemen at your firſt arriuall at the Campe or Leagar.

AT your arriuall at any Campe or Leagar, you are to giue commaundement to euery horſeman, that no man ſhall diſmount from his horſe backe, vntill ſuch time as euery footeman be quietly lodged, and that at ſuch times, good and ſure Scoutes bee ſette forth towardes the enemies, ſo farre as you can learne: for vppon thoſe Scoutes, at ſuch times, dependeth the wealth and ouerthrow of your Armie, for when footemen be buſie in making their Lodging and Cabines, then they be out of array and ſtrength, and if then they ſhoulde be ſupprized of the enemies, it were enough to caſt away the whole Armie.

But a good Scoute will repayre euer to the highest places of grounde, where they may see on euery side of the Leagar, and especially towardes the enemies, so may they bee sure to discouer on euery side both on high groundes and valies: and if they list to discouer farther, let parte of the same companie remayne still on the high grounde where they bee, which shall not sturre vntill they make theyr returne backe againe: So shall your Leagar or Campe be sure to haue aduertisement, though the former Scoutes were ouerthrowne and taken, wherfore be sure to haue alwaies good and sufficient Scoutes, for your better securitie.

Scoute watch on foote.

YOU are also to place your Scoute watch on foote, rounde about the Leagar or Campe, fiue score with out the Ring of the same, by fiue men in a companie, beeing so neere together, as one may see an other in a light night: in a dark night, the one to sende to the other euery halfe quarter of an houre, to know what brunts or noyse they heare. And if the Scouts on horse were so vsed, fiue in a companie, and to send the one to the other as I haue sayde before, I am in that opinion, it would be of more force, then the body of a watch standing stil, me thinkes this were great safty to the Leagar: Likewise euery fift man to haue the watch worde, and no more.

Those which watch shall vse great silence, without great occasion giuen by the enemies comming, then to make allarum with the vsuall worde, arme, arme, then euery man shal make haste the one helping the other, and bee in a readinesse with his weapons for their best defence, tyll they be retyred to the stande watch of the Leagar, whereby they may fight, and be relieued of all the Souldiors of the Leagar or Campe: wherefore, they shall haue great regarde, that they make no allarums, but vpon iust occasion.

Euery fift man shall haue the watch word for that night, so watching, for at that time they are as Scoute Walkers: also, the chéefe Scoute Walkers, are appointed to sette the

watch

watch, and at certayne times to bring them reliefe, and to ſearch and examine the ſame, both on horſebacke and foote: alſo, the ſtande watch ſhoulde haue great care in hurting the Scoutes, when as at any time they make their retyre.

Speciall care to be fore-ſeene both in watching and warding.

ALſo the Lorde Lieutennant, the high Marſhall, with the reſt of the Counſell, muſt appoint a ſufficient number of men, both on horſebacke and foote, to watch and warde the Leagar or Campe: in the which appointment, they ought to vſe great diſcretion, to fore-ſee that there be no want of men for the furniſhing thereof. Alſo, that no man be overtoyled or wearyed either in watching or warding, for according to the number of your ſtrength, ſo you are to deuide your companies, that no man ſhall watch but euery fourth night, which will be very well, both for the Souldiours & for the ſtrength of your Armie: for by the ouerwatching of your men, may be a great heauineſſe and dulnes vnto them, and a great weakning vnto your whole Armie.

And for the appointment of the bodie of the watch, at the Artillarie you muſt in any wiſe appoint that very ſtronge, as your number will ſerue, for the ſafe keeping of your Artillarie and the wealth of your Leagar. Alſo, it appertayneth to the prouoſt Marſhall at ſuch times, to ſet the ſtand watch and Scoutes, both on horſebacke and on foote: but the watching of the place of Artillarie, belongeth vnto the Officers thereof, which are appointed by the high Marſhall and the Maſter of the Ordenance, as I haue before ſette downe.

How the Sargeant Maior, Captaine, and ſimple Sargeant are to gouerne themſelues, when their battaile ſhall chaunce to be aſſaulted, on foote and on horſebacke.

IN ſundry and diuers manners, and moreouer in diuers places of groundes, battailes are fought, according to the

occasions and accidents, that in Millitarie occurrents doe chaunce at vnawares, in time of warfare, abroade in the plaines, in Townes and in Fortresses: for which causes it is necessary, that the witte of those which haue the managing thereof, be prompt and ready, as well in this, as moreouer in finding out a good partie for himselfe, all for the honour and safety of the Prince whom he serues, ioyning to his couragious heart, witte, experience, policie, and each aduantage that is possible to bee vsed against his enemie, therefore in two sortes doe arise the meanes to fight: one is, when he dooth seeke to fight with his enemy, and the other when he is sought of the enemy, in such sort that it is needefull to defende himselfe. And therefore I say, when the first occasion doth ryse, and that he seekes the enemie, speaking heere of striking battaile in the playnes, it is requisite first he consider, how the enemies Armie is furnished with horsemen and footemen, and if he looke to fight with horsemen that are to come to breake his battaile, in this case he is to be aduertised, that hee suffer himselfe not to be founde (if it be possible) in the open fieldes, or in the playnes, but rather must accomodate his battaile in some place of a hill or a mountaine, or vppon some seate of ground, which hath vppon one side, either Riuer or ditch, or some other impediment against ỹ enemies horsemen, which on some side may be a defence, as in some places bee Trees, Vines, and diuers other such like, as nature brings forth in diuers places, which are of great impediment vnto the enemies horsemen, and vnto such battailes are very profitable, and although the number of Souldiours are very small, yet oftentimes by much aduantage remaine victorious. But aduertisment is to be had, that in such cases it is requisite, that there be accomodated many Hargabuziers in the battaile, and many Pikes, for they be good against the enemies horsemen: Hauing to fight with footemen, the open fieldes is the best, with a square battayle and many Pikes, placing Hargabuziers according to his discretion.

Since

Since I haue ſpoken of the firſt manner of fight, I will ſpeake of the ſecond, which is, when the enemie doth aſſault at vnawares, it is neceſſary then couragiouſly not to looſe any point of courage, to place his people in ſquare battaile, for that it is the moſt ready and moſt ſure way that is, making himſelfe good flanckes with the Hargabuziers of the band, afterwardes expecting the aſſault, cauſe his battaile to ſhutte and cloſe it ſelfe well, cauſing them to couch and abaſe, 4. or 5. or ſomtimes 6. ranckes of Pikes in that caſe, round about all the ſides of the battaile, and the others to ſtand vpright vntill time of néede: and the Hargabuziers are to holde their Péeces vpon their thighes, with their matches in their cocks, a moyce in their pan, and all vigilant in a readineſſe. And the Captaine before the battaile, valiantly giuing courage to his Souldiours, to performe the duety of a leader: aduertiſing, that when the aſſault is giuen by horſemen, that the Pikemen couching and abaſing themſelues, doe holde the great ende of their pikes faſtned harde in ſtronge earth, to the ende the Pike may haue the greater force.

Obſerved. 45

THE SECOND PART.

With a Kalender, contayning the ſquare of any number, from one hundred, to ten 1000. ſeruing for the ordering of iuſt ſquares, baſtard ſquares, and broade Squares: and moſt ſufficient for the imbattailing of any number.

(*)

With certaine rules of marching by degrees, *the which of a ſuddaine you may with eaſe bring them into a Square battell, or a broad Square, of what number ſoeuer.*

By Gyles Clayton, ſeruitour & late Lieuetenant to the Right honorable the Lord *North*, Lorde Lieuetenant Generall of Cambridgeſhyre.

AT LONDON
Printed, Anno. Domini.
M. D. XCI.

THE SECOND PART.

With a Kalendar, containing the
square of any number, from one hundred, to ten
thousand, leaving for the ordering of all square, shared squares
and broade Squares: and most sufficient for the in-
structing of any number.

(*)

With certaine rules of practising by degrees,
the which (as I suppose) was (as)

By Gyles Clayton, Scrivitour & late Lieue-
tenant to the High Honorable the Lord Ward, Lorde
Lieutenant Generall of Cambridge-
shyre.

AT LONDON
Printed, Anno. Domini.
M. D. XCI.

To the Right honorable and his very good Lorde, the Lord of Hunſdon, Lord Chamberlaine of her Maieſties houſhold, and Gouernour of her Towne of Barwicke: *G. C.* wiſheth increaſe of all honourable vertues.

RIght honourable and my very good Lord, hauing receiued ſo many bountifull rewards, with an infinite number of good words, for other of his writings, the which it hath pleaſed your good Lordſhip ſo fauourably to accept, is not thereby onely encouraged nowe once againe, to betake himſelfe to his penne, but alſo he is emboldened, to preſent to your L. view this his ſmall labour, which containeth the approoued order of Martiall Diſcipline. And as it is the common opinion of all worthy men, (right honourable & my very good Lord) that among all things that is to be preferred, warre is the one: and that becauſe whoſoeuer behaueth himſelfe honourably in the exerciſe thereof, repreſenteth the true Image of the moſt great and omnipotent God, becauſe among the high titles attributed according to his will and diuine Maieſtie in the olde and holy Law, hee hath alwaies beene content to be reuerenced and called by the name of the GOD of hoſtes: ſo if this worthy exerciſe of Martiall Diſcipline be vſed, and had in practiſe for the glory of God, and the defence of Chriſt hys Goſpell, or for the defence of a Kingdom or Common-weale,

no doubt there is, but that the great GOD of Hostes is our chiefe Generall, and most worthy Captaine.

And as your honour, being not inferiour to any in the exercise heereof, not onely for your owne honour and magnanimitie, but for the better vpholding of Christes Gospell, for the defence of our gracious Soueraigne, her Lawes and louing Subiects, for the exercising of warlike weapons, and the often vsing of them breedeth peace, but if warlike weapons should be layd aside, and Martiall discipline forgotten, then would it be with vs, as it was with the Romans. For as *Scipio* saith, after the Romans layd aside the vse of theyr warlike weapons, and Martiall exercises, they fell into great idlenes, outrages, ryot, and wantonnes; for more hurtfull was this time of peace to Rome, then during the whole course and season of the warres, for that whilst they had enemies in *Affrick*, they knewe not what vices and inordinate ryot ment in Rome.

Wherefore, may it please your good Lordship, in this time of peace, there must be had speciall regard, to see these warlike weapons vsed and practised, and not that euery common fellow be sette in authoritie, but those which be men of experience & knowledge, for what profiteth these Companies heere in England with all theyr muster and traynings? May I speak it without offence, there is not in conscience two Companies among twentie, which hath men of experience to instruct them in the exercise of theyr weapons. For it is not sufficient to haue store of Armes, weapons, Munitions, and furniture, but also to haue men of experience to vse them, and good Gouernours in the knowledge of Martiall discipline to lead thē.

The Realme thus gouerned with men of experience and knowledge, there is no doubt but it will continue and florish. For as *Varro* sayth, exercise of warlike weapons, and rumors of warres, breedeth peace. And for that your Lordship, beeing a most loyall and faithfull friende to her Maiestie, and a most worthy and famous Generall, best befitting your honourable estate, for the better safe keeping of thys little England, I haue thought it good, for to discouer this briefe discourse of Martiall

tiall diſcipline vnto your good Lordſhip, hauing not any better thing to beſtow of you whereby to witneſſe my good will, for if I had, I would with all willingnes impart the ſame. And for that your Lordſhip knoweth, the earth which yeldeth ſalte beareth no other thing, and the ground that hideth golde, will beare no kinde of grayne, ſo from a ſlender wit, exerciſed in Martiall diſcipline, your Lordſhip will looke for no gyfts, but fruites of a moſt willing minde. And albeit they are many, who allured by your manifolde vertues regarde you, and mooued through your true nobleneſſe of minde to honour you, yet as one not inferior in affection to any, but in good wil ſurmounting many, thus I boldly preſume, leauing it to your honourable humanitie: as a perſonage moſt meete, and bulwarke moſt ſufficient, againſt the barking impes of the enuious, and blunt haſtie bolts of the fooliſh, whoſe eyes beeing ſore, cannot beholde the Sunne, and theyr wits ſo weake, are not able to penetrate the ſubtiltie of Martiall experiences: and therefore as ſlothfull neglect them, or as malicious, wholy contemne them. But proceeding too farre in theſe ſpeeches, peraduenture I may be miſliked, and therefore leaſt I ſhould ſeeme entred ſo farre, that I cannot find the way out, I will conclude.

Thus beſeeching your good Lordſhippe to pardon me in diſcharging my duetie, and to receiue with cheerefulneſſe, defend with willingnes, and to reade with friendlines thys rude worke which I offer to your good L. as an outwarde ſigne of my inward good will. Thus beſeeching God, moſt earneſtlie to bleſſe and proſper, both you and yours heere on thys earth, with health, and increaſe of honour, and magnanimitie, and ſend you in heauen moſt aſſured happines.

Your Lordships moſt humble
in all dutifull ſeruice to be
commaunded.

Gyles Clayton.

Formes of Battels very neceſſary to be vſed in place of ſeruice, euery Battell beſt befitting the place of ground.

FOR as much as I haue vndertaken to ſette downe the ordering of certaine Battels, with the ordering of your men to march by degrees, ſo that on a ſuddaine you may bring them into a Square battell, of what number ſoeuer they be: and to the intent that ſuch as reade thys Booke, may without difficultie vnderſtand the ordering of euery Battell & place of ſeruice, according as they in the diſcription are appointed, I thought it good to ſhewe you the figure of euery one in his place. Wherefore I wyll firſt declare vnto you, by what figure and Letters you ſhall finde the Footemen, the Horſemen, and euer other Officer in his place of ſeruice.

The Letters and Characters.

T O o P H for Targetters. Musketters. Caliuers. Pykes. Holberders.

G M T C L for Generall. Marſhall. Treaſurer. Captaines. Lieueten.

B n m M c for Bylles. Carbines. Light horſe. Launſeares. Cariages.

S E D F for Sargiants. Enſignes. Drumes. Fifes.

In

The ſumme and contents of the Figures following.

1. In the figure following, is deſcribed the marching of your men into a ring, the meaning whereof is more plainly ſette downe as followeth.

2. In the ſecond figure is ſhewed how to order a Battell, or bonde of men, and to bring their men into a Square battell, with theyr Pykes on the fronte of the ſaid battell.

3. In the thirde figure is deſcribed the manner of marching by degrees, of what number ſoeuer, and at the firſt ſight of your enemies, to bring the into a iuſt Square battell, ſo that your Enſignes may be in the midſt.

4. In the fourth figure is ſhewed, the ordering of three ſquare battels of Pykes, and to what vſe they ſerue.

5. In the fift figure is ſignified, the ordering of the foure Squadrons of Pykes, and to what vſe they ſerue.

6. In the firt figure is declared the ordering of a Croſſe battell.

7. In the ſeauenth figure is ſhewed, the ordering of a baſe Croſſe battell, and wherefore it beſt ſerueth.

8. In the eyght figure is ſhewed, the ordering of a baſe Square battell, and to what vſe it beſt ſerueth.

9. In the ninth figure is declared, a perfect Square battell of foure hundred Pykes.

10. In the tenth figure is ſhewed, the forme of a battell on foote, without Horſemen, imployed wyth Shotte, readie the fight.

11. In the eleuenth figure is plainly ſhewed, the order and forme of a Square battell, readie the fight in Fielde, impayled both with Carbines, Light-horſe, and Launces, as in theſe dayes we vſe.

Although

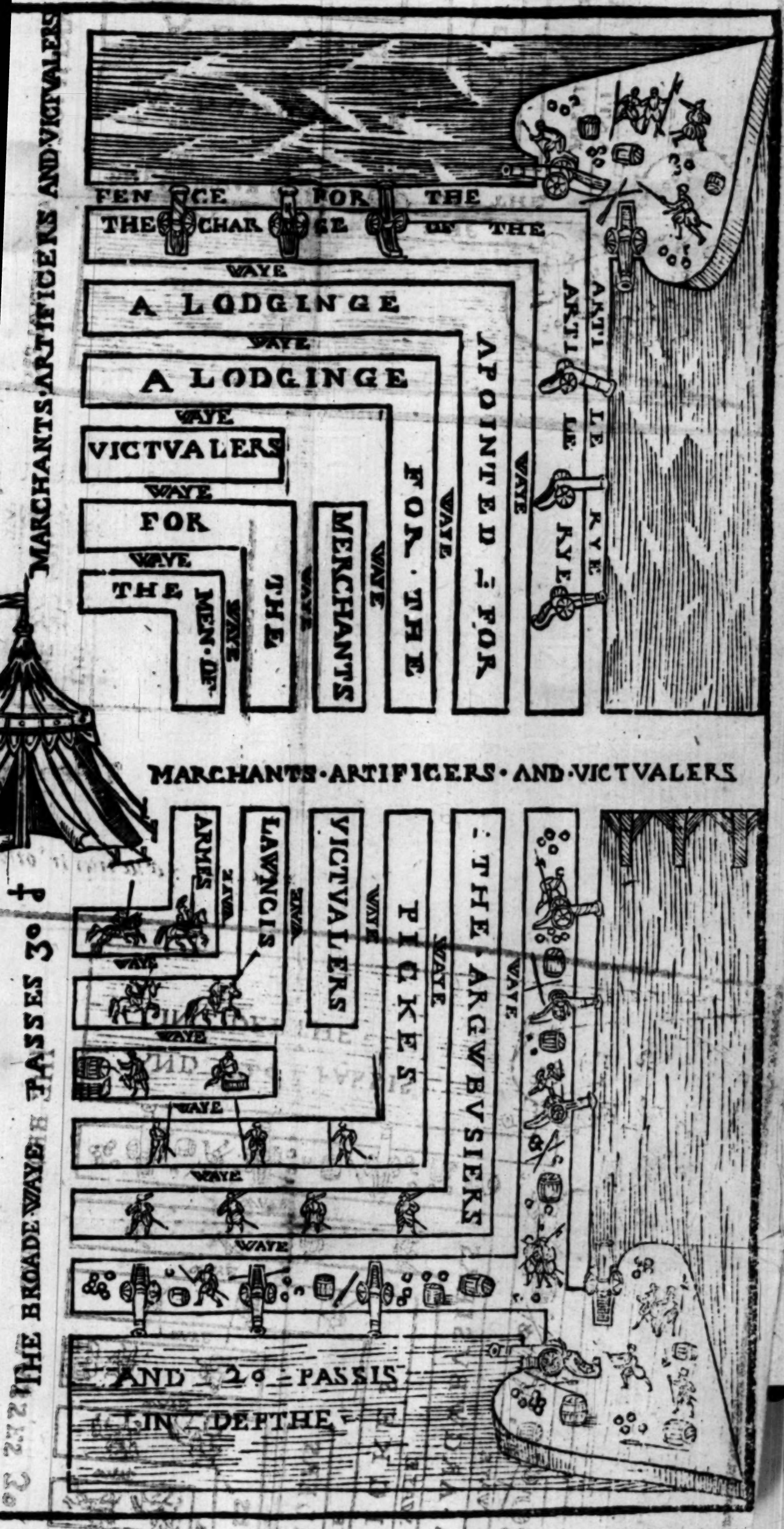
The order of Imbattayling.

Although theſe thinges being firſt ſette down, as marching by degrees, and caſting of a Ring, extendeth not to olde Captaines, and Seruitors of experience, yet it is not hurtefull to ſuch as be younge Seruitors, which would be glad to learne experience and knowledge in theſe Martiall exerciſes, which is a moſt honourable lyfe ſo vſed.

FIrſt you ſhall vnderſtand, that if two or three Captaines, hauing vnder theyr leading two or three hundred men to each Captaine, & bee ſent into the enemies Countrey to doe ſome notable exployte, or to conduct any Conuoy through the ſame: then, they ſhall march three or fiue in a rancke, as is moſt cõmonly vſed, when they be few in nũber, for the ſpéedines of their way & paſſing through ſtreights, for in ſuch waies a man may not march aboue 3 8 5. at the moſte, for few men being not ſtrengthned with horſe, cannot long endure in the enemies Countrie.

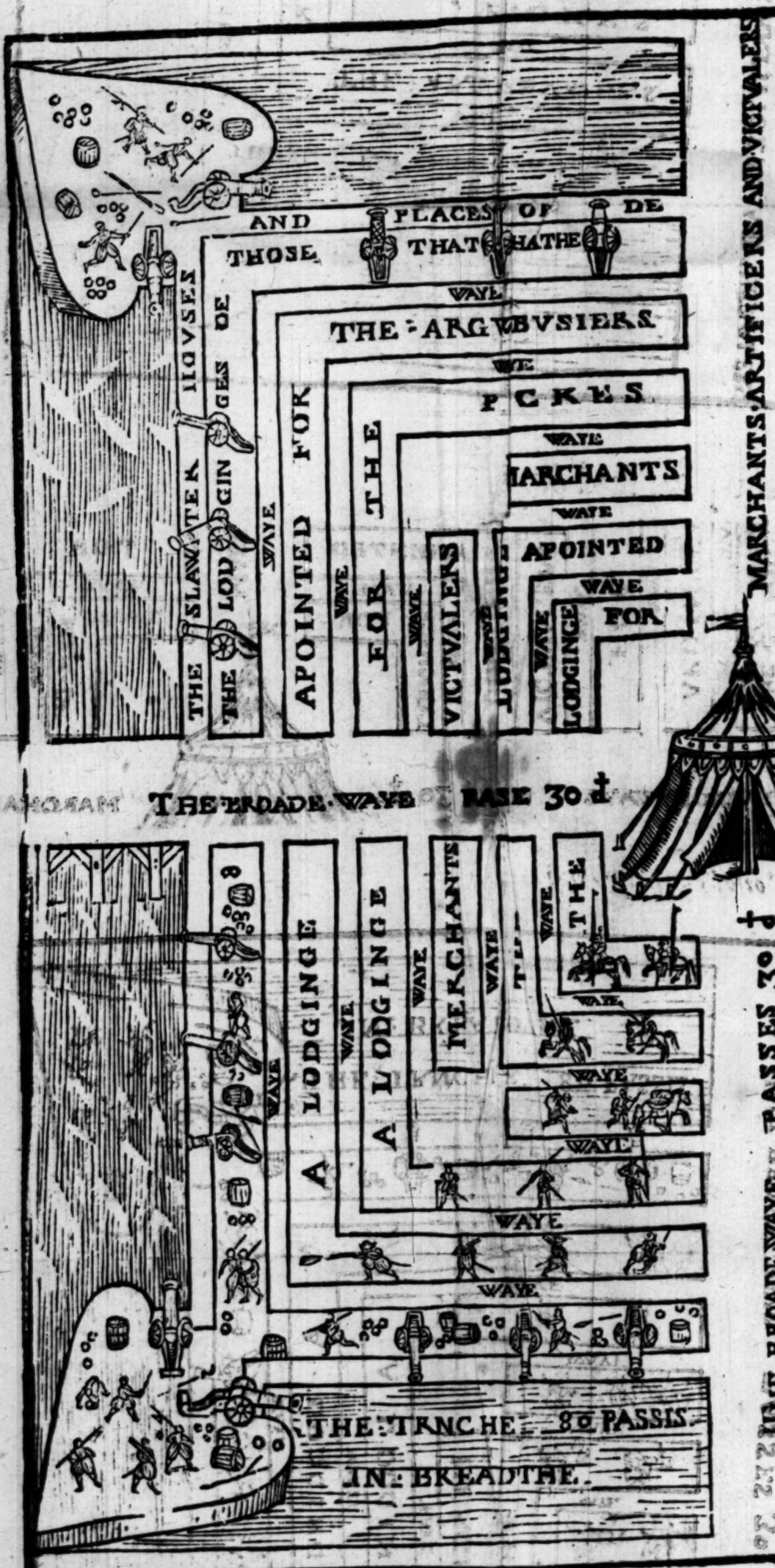
But ſay it happeneth, that their enemies come ſuddainly vpon them, ſo that they cannot ſet their men in order of battaile as they woulde: then it ſhall be good for thoſe Captaines to caſt their men in a Ring, as they marched before, fiue or three in a rancke, with the greateſt part of their ſhotte in the midſt of their Pikes, your Holbards or Billes next the Enſigne, being placed in the middeſt of all, and thoſe ſhotte which bee in the Rereward of your company, if occaſion ſerueth, ſhalbe deliuered to certaine of your Corporalles, which ſhal lead them in winges to ſkirmiſh with the enemie: but of all thinges haue a care to take all aduantages that may be, both of wind, ground, and Sunne, and be ſure that your Corporals be men of knowledge, and able to diſcharge their dueties and charge committed vnto them. If they be not ſo ſkilfull as you would

Incamping.



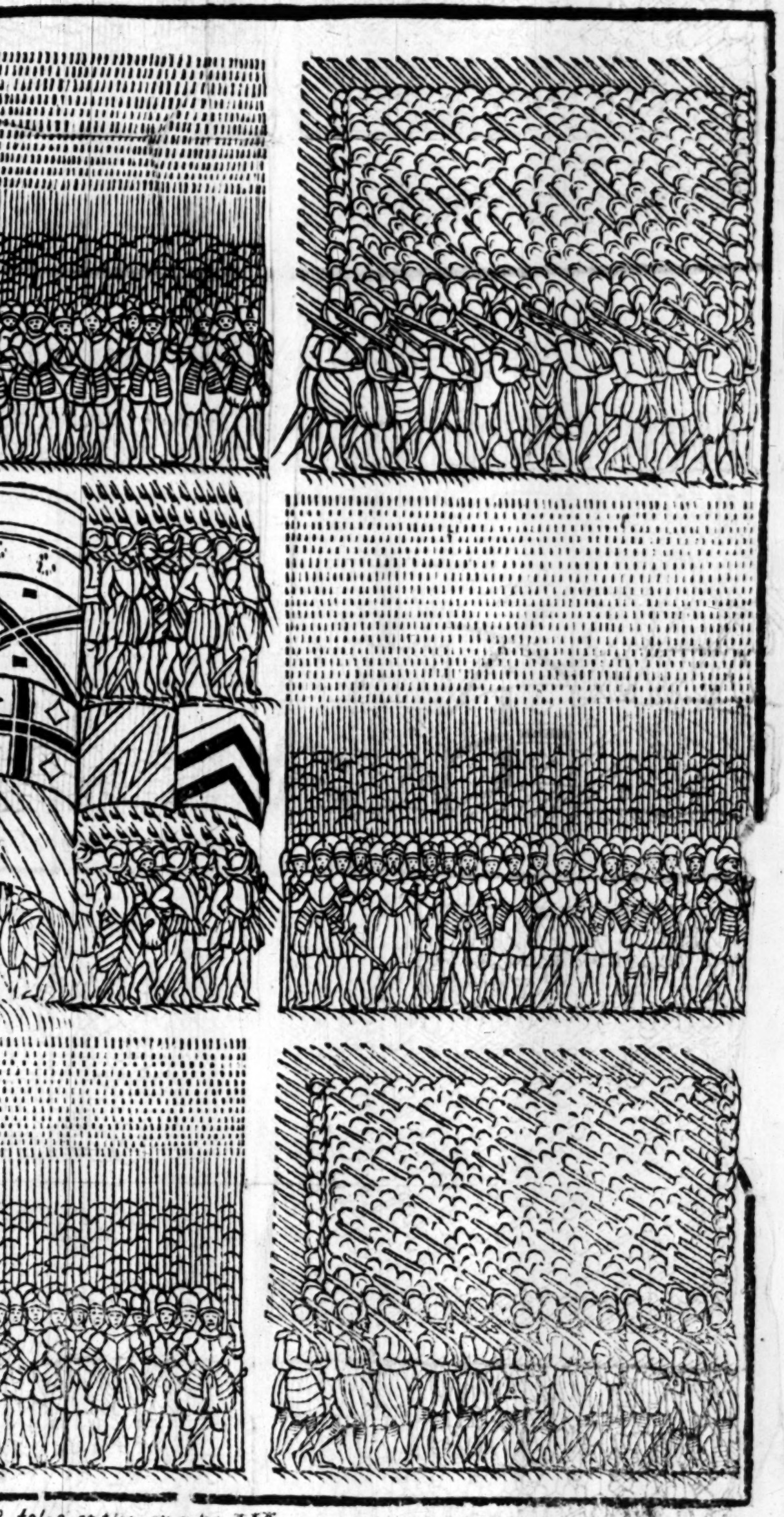
p, at this mark ***

The plat for Inc



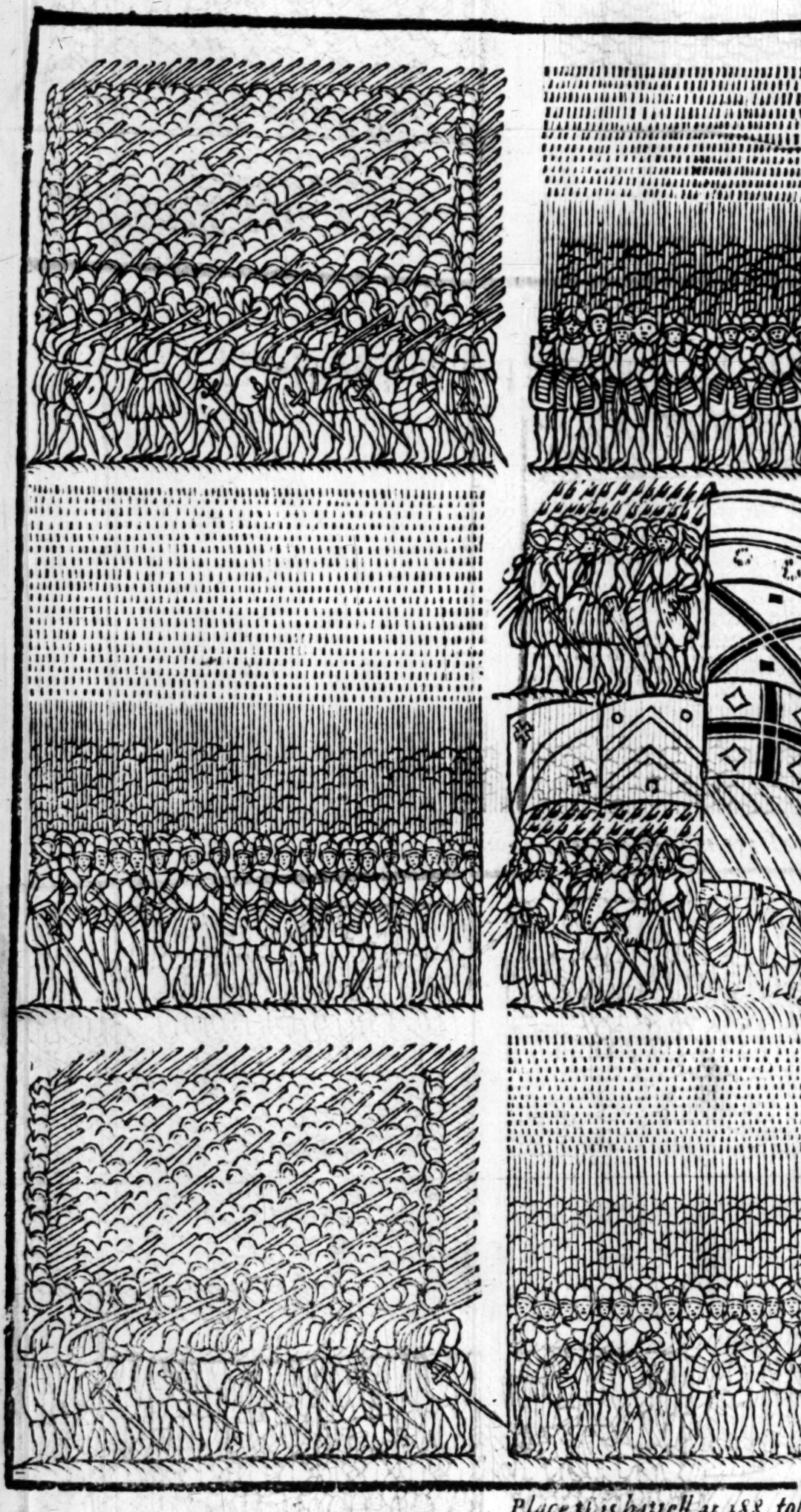
Place this battell 208 folio,

ie excellent both for night and day.

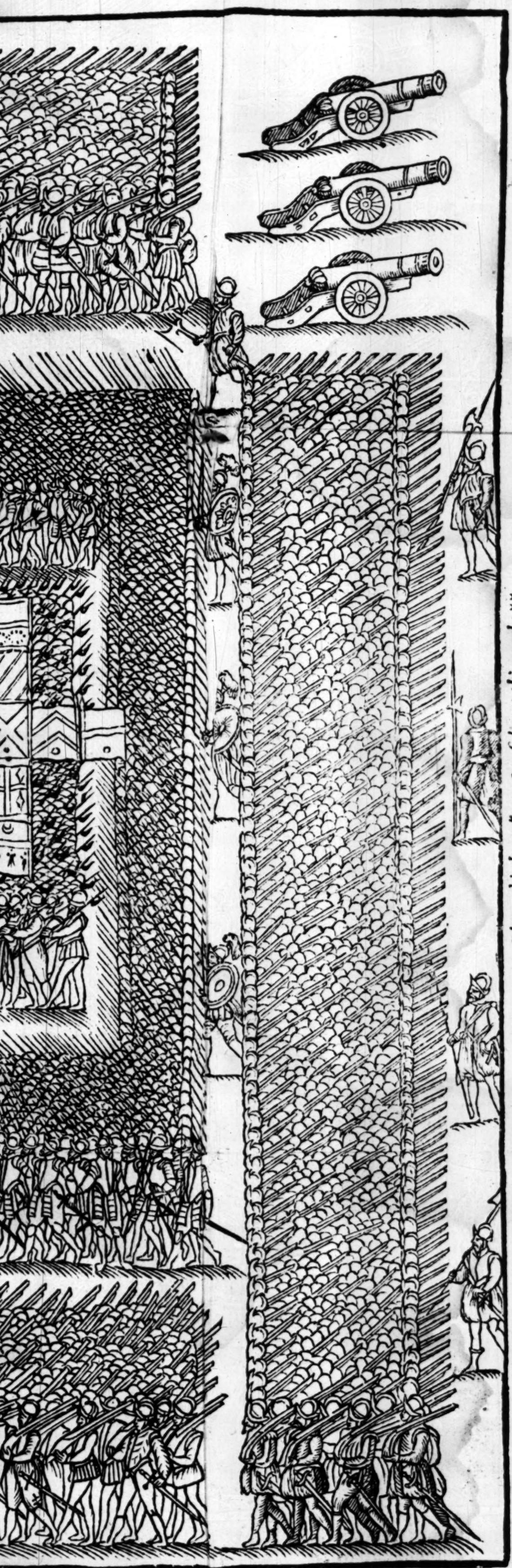


*. folio, at this marke. ***

The Battell called a Croſſe, verie ex



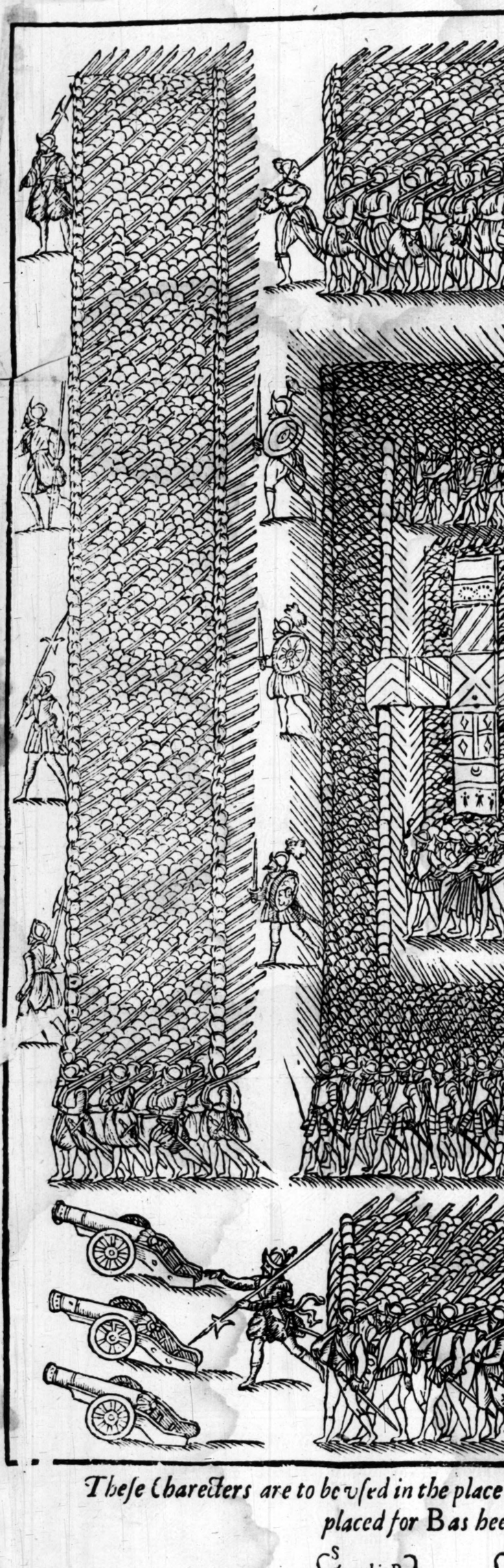
Place this battell at 188. fol



Place this barrell at 187 folio, at this marke **

lace of the other, where this letter H *was*
heere you may ſee.

e { Shot. / Pikes. / Halberds. / Enſignes. / Launces. / Light horſemen. / Argoletteares.



A tow-fold Battell of 2000 men

These Characters are to be used in the place
placed for B *as hee*

These Characters. { S ♂ or this P + or this B } { E □ △ ✱ } Signifie

Although these thinges being first sette down, as marching by degrees, and casting of a Ring, extendeth not to olde Captaines, and Seruitors of experience, yet it is not hurtefull to such as be younge Seruitors, which would be glad to learne experience and knowledge in these Martiall exercises, which is a most honourable lyfe so vsed.

FIrst you shall vnderstand, that if two or three Captaines, hauing vnder they' leading two or three hundred men to each Captaine, & bee sent into the enemies Countrey to doe some notable exployte, or to conduct any Conuoy through the same: then, they shall march three or fiue in a rancke, as is most cõmonly vsed, when they be few in nũber, for the spéedines of their way & passing through streights, for in such waies a man may not march aboue 3 8 5. at the moste, for few men being not strengthned with horse, cannot long endure in the enemies Countrie.

But say it happeneth, that their enemies come suddainly vpon them, so that they cannot set their men in order of battaile as they would: then it shall be good for those Captaines to cast their men in a Ring, as they marched before, fiue or three in a rancke, with the greatest part of their shotte in the midst of their Pikes, your Holbards or Billes next the Enligne, being placed in the middest of all, and those shotte which bee in the Rereward of your company, if occasion serueth, shalbe deliuered to certaine of your Corporalles, which shal lead them in winges to skirmish with the enemie: but of all thinges haue a care to take all aduantages that may be, both of wind, ground, and Sunne, and be sure that your Corporals be men of knowledge, and able to discharge their dueties and charge committed vnto them. If they be not so skilfull as you would

wish them to be, then sende out with them one or two Sargeants, if you canne spare them from the battaile, for they ought to be skilfull Souldiours, and to knowe howe to bring theyr companies to the face of their enemies, and howe to charge and retyre with the best aduantage.

And if your place of meeting be large, it were good to appoint many of your Corporals, with seuerall companies of shotte to meete your enemies in the face: and when they haue deliuered theyr powder and shotte, they shall make their retreite to the battaile, and then certaine other shotte which are within the battaile, shall issue forth and reskue them, and to supply their place of seruice, tyll such tymes as they haue furnished themselues, and being thus furnished and refreshed, are ready to make a new supply, if needed shall require. Thus may they continue a long time, and maintaine your battaile.

But if you meet your enemies vpon the plaines, then must you appoint certaine of your Pikes with Halbards or bils to defende your shotte from the charge of horsemen: thus doing, you shall be able to defend your selues in all places, and to encounter with the enemies, though they assaulte you on euery side, & were more in number by three partes. These premises considered, & so performed as before mencioned, may redownd to the great credit & magnanimity of such Captaynes, as performeth such an exployt, and also honour and renowme to their Souldiours, which were so resolute in their seruice: for a Souldiour or Seruitor had rather choose to dye with honor in the fielde, then to be any way or meanes dishonoured in seruice. This (Gentlemen) is my opinion, and the good opinion of diuers olde Souldiours and Seruitors, if you bee assaulted on a suddaine, which sometimes happeneth.

This

This is the Ring which I haue declared vnto you, which Ring is very necessary to be vsed as I haue declared before, so that you cast and deuide your men with their seuerall weapons as aforesayde, and shalbe more plainely seene in the next Figure following.

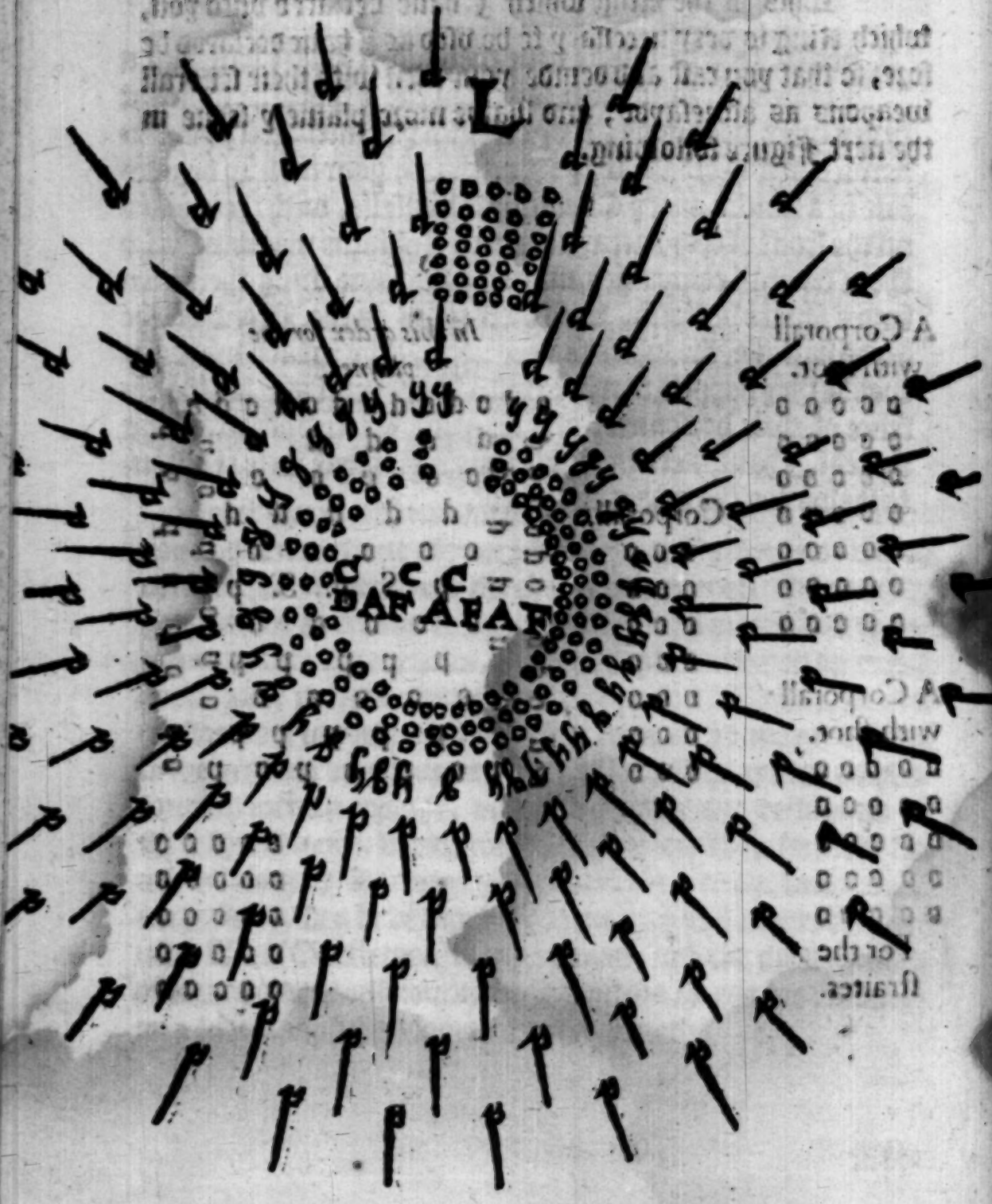
A Corporall with shot.

A Corporall with shot.

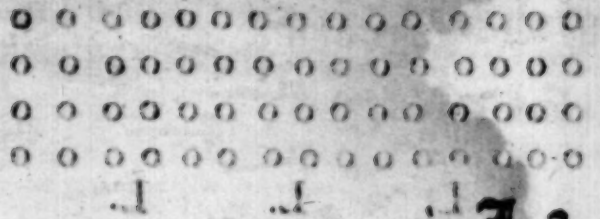
For the straites.

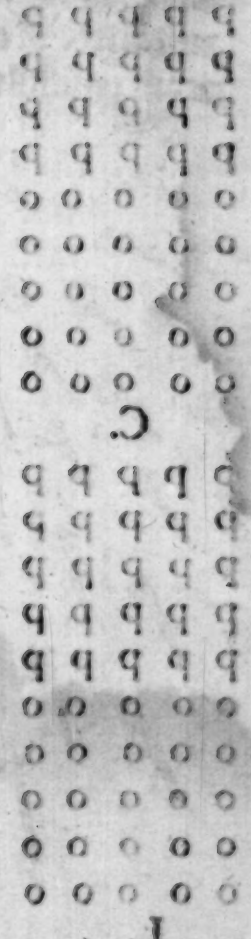
Corporall.

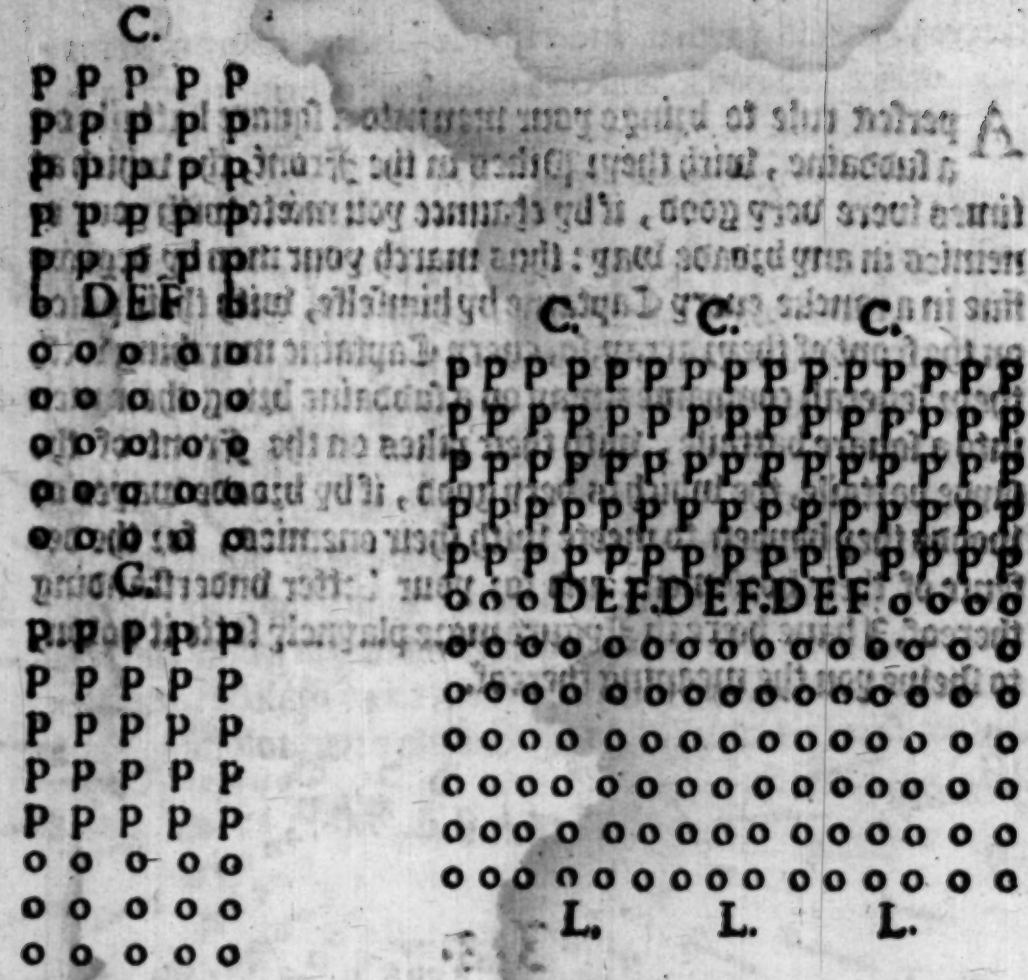
In this order for the playnes.


L
C C C
AAF AAF

A perfect rule to bringe your men into a square battaile on a suddaine, with theyr Pikes in the Front, the which at times were very good, if by chaunce you meete with your enemies in any broade way: thus march your men by degrees fiue in a ranke, euery Captaine by himselfe, with their pikes on the front of theyr array, so, euery Captaine marching with theyr seuerall companies, may on a suddaine bring their men into a square battaile, with their pikes on the Front of the fryde battaile, the which is very good, if by broade wayes or woods they happen to meete with their enemies, for the defence of their horsemen: and for your better vnderstanding thereof, I haue here in Figure more playnely sette it down, to shewe you the meaning thereof.





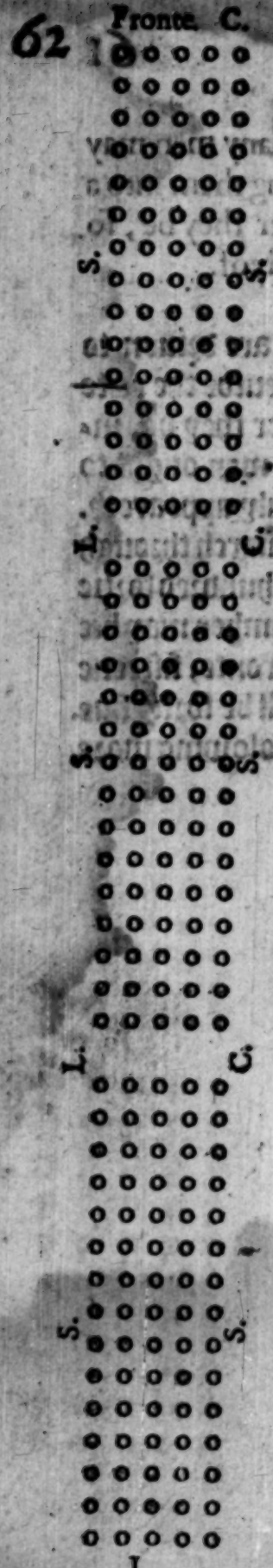


Thus is the forsaid marching by degrees fiue in a ranck, brought into a Square battell, with theyr Pykes on the front, so also you may order your Companies, and bring them into thys proportion, of what number so euer they be if neede requireth.

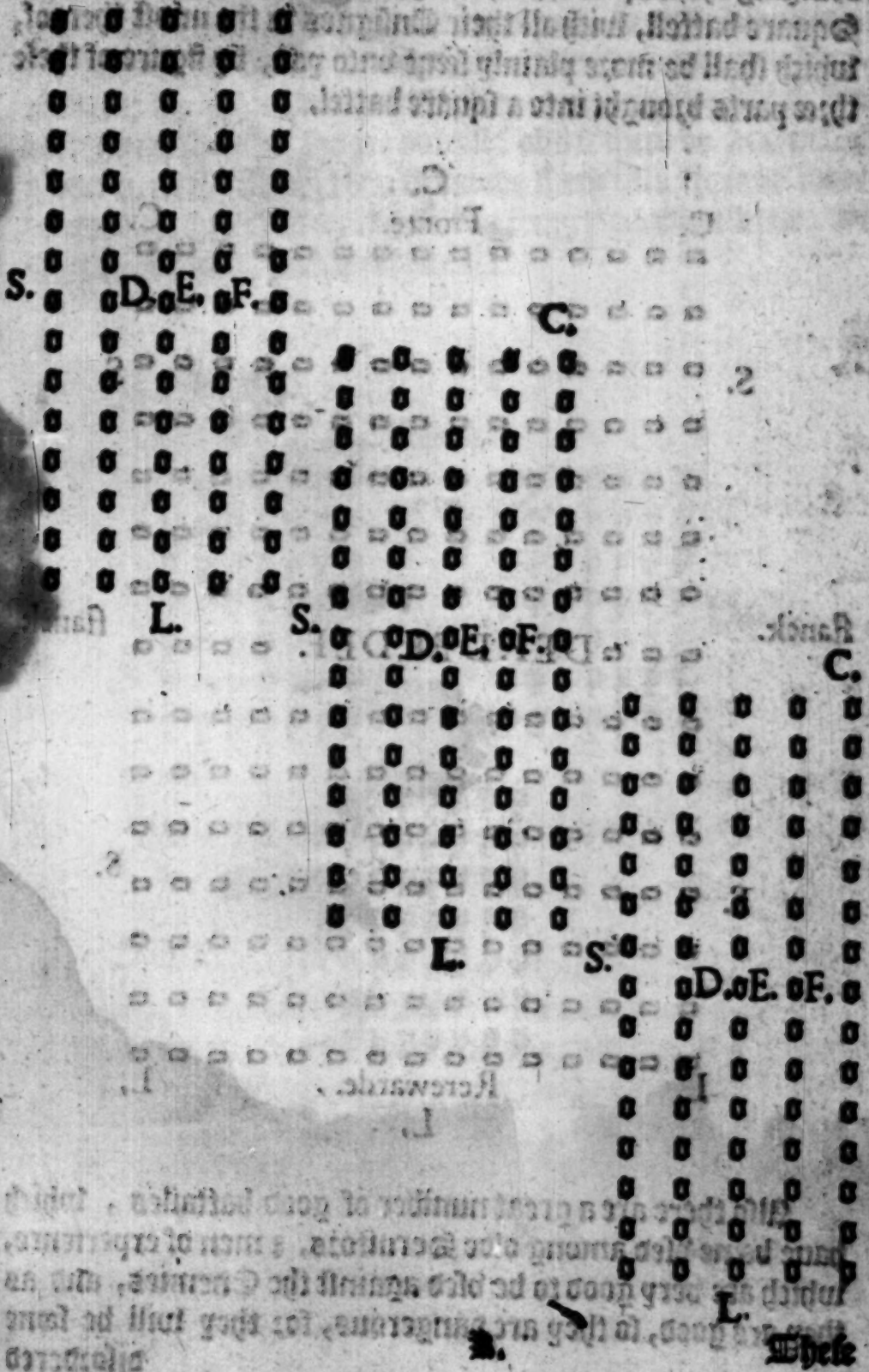
Heere

Heere you ſhall further vnderſtande, howe many men may march in a ranck, and on a ſuddaine to bring them into a iuſt Square batraile, of what number ſoeuer they be, ſo that your Enſignes may be in the midſt thereof.

IF you happen to eſpy your enemies, and are driuen to make a ſquare battell with ſpeede, then deuide the rote of your Company of what number ſoeuer they be, into three equall parts, and the third part of your men ought to march by the way, as by this figure more plainly appeareth. Say there be but 2. hundred fortie fiue men to march through the Enemies Countrey, the roote of thoſe two hundred fortie fiue muſt be taken, which is fifteene, which number may bee equally deuided into three parts, beeing fiue in fronte, fifteene in flanck, ſo marching fiue in a ranck, there ſhall be fortie fiue rancks, fiue to a ranche, as by the figure next following more plainly appeareth.

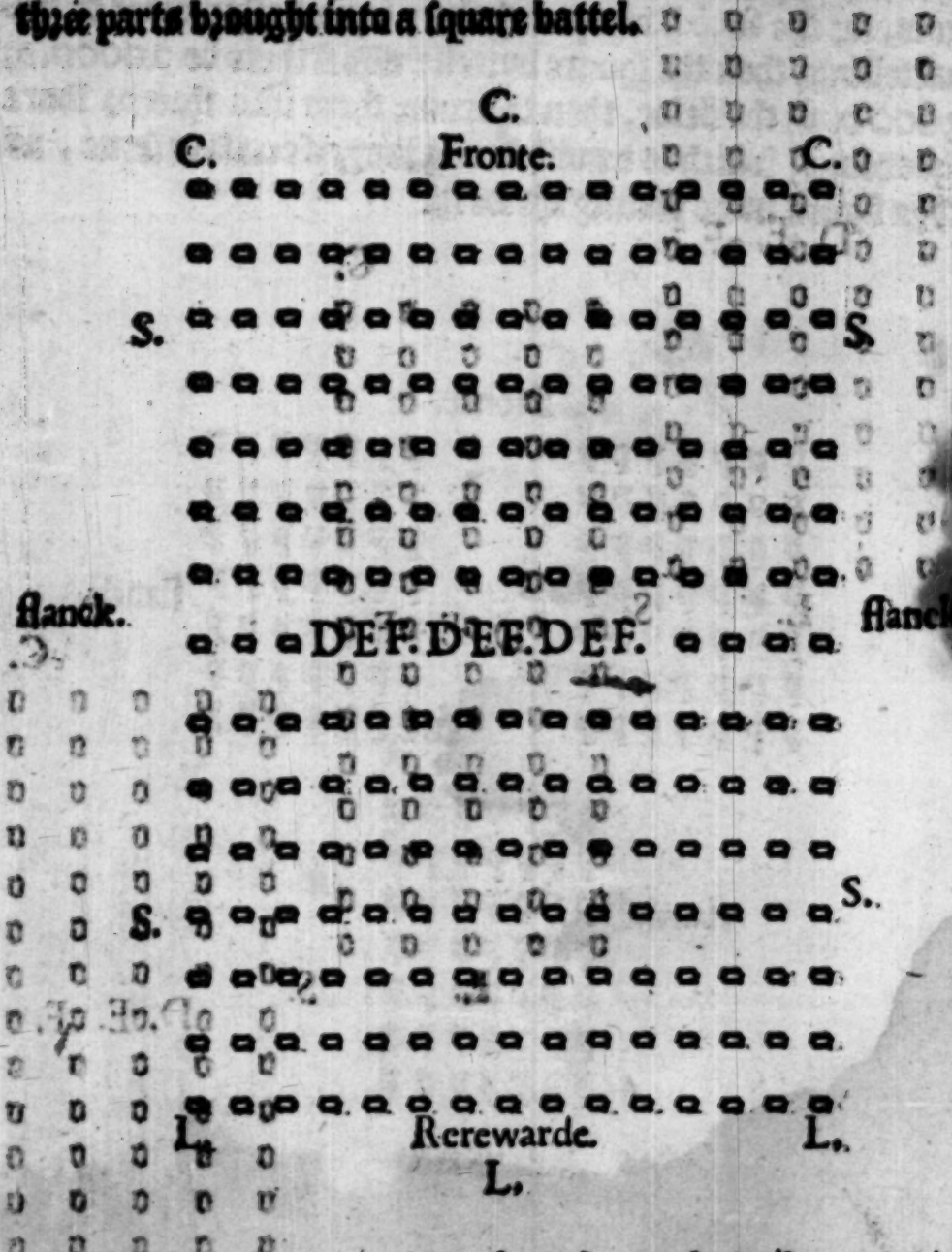


Thus marching with your men by degrées fiue in a rancke or moze, what number soeuer, if the companie may equally be deuided into three parts, the they may be brought into a Square battell, so that you deuide the by C. and L. as this figure signifieth, so that euery part heereof is fifteene rancks, fiue to a rancke, and when you will haue them brought into a iust Square battell, make a stande, and cause the front of your Company to stande, that done procéede forwarde with the second, and so with the thirde, vntill they be come vp to the front, the which three parts so placed, will make a iust square battel, 15. both in fronte and flancke, as the example following more plainly sheweth vnto you.



Whole

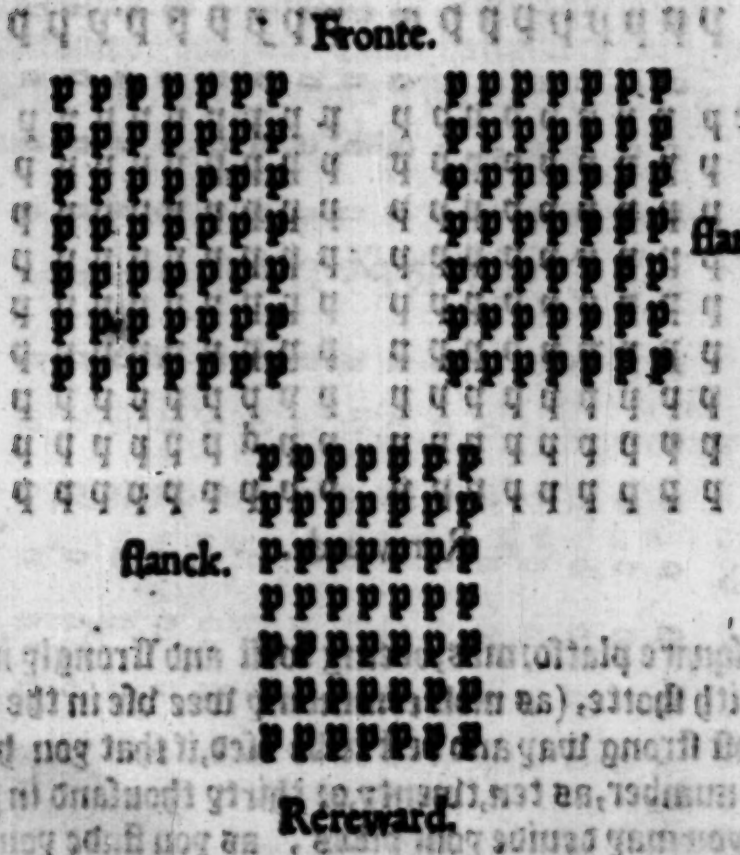
These are the three parts which I spake of before, & nowe bringing them vp in order, as you see, they shall make a iust Square battell, with all their Ensignes in the midst thereof, which shall be more plainly seene vnto you, by figure of these three parts brought into a square battel.



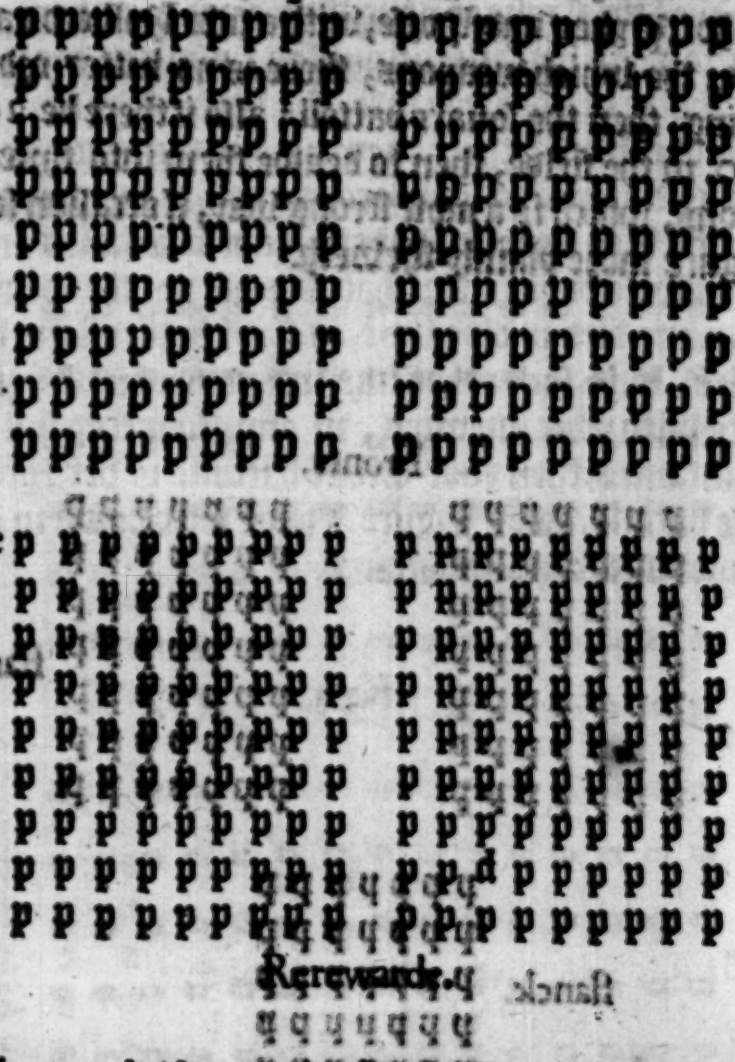
Also there are a great number of good battailes, which haue beene vsed among olde Seruitors, & men of experience, which are very good to be vsed against the Enemies, and as they are good, so they are dangerous, for they will be some

disordered

disordered where Souldiours are not throughly experienced and trained vp in seruices: but the fight in these dayes, are cleane contrary to the fight in times past, for wee vse altogether Shot, Pykes and Horse, with a few Holberds and Targets, for the which weapons, there is no better order of imbatelling, then the square battell: also if there be 20000. or 30000. in the fielde, then to deuide them into three or foure squadrons, which is a most strong way, if occasion serue, as this figure more plainly sheweth.



The fore Front of the foure Squadrons.



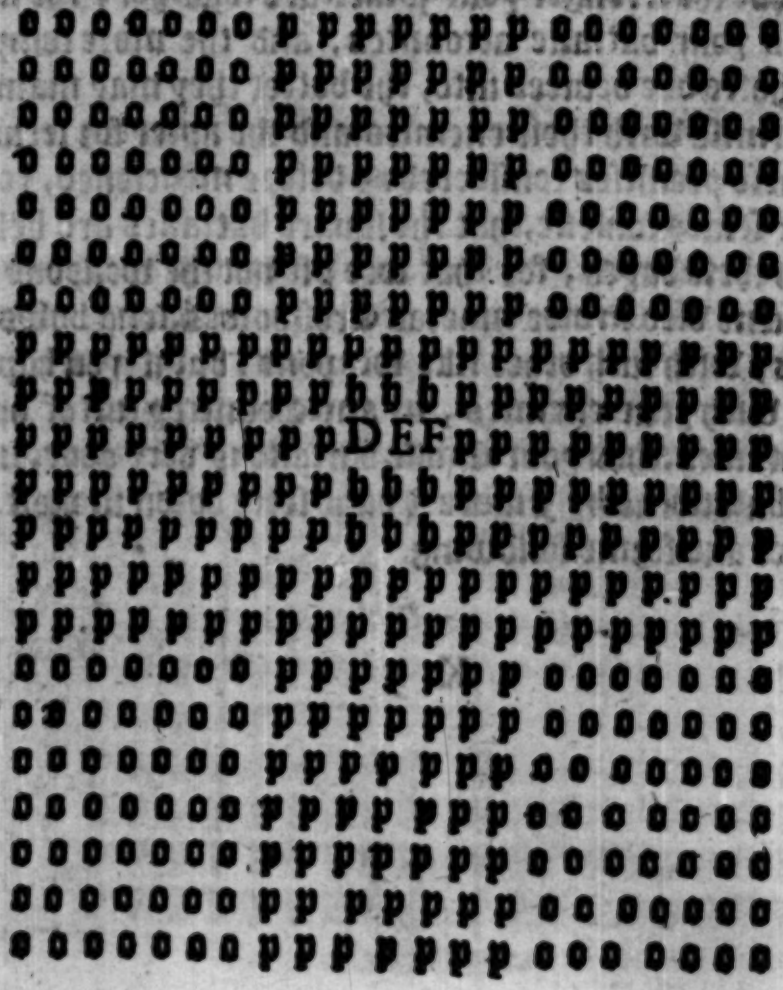
These squre platformes, beeing well and strongly impayled with shotte, (as most commonly wee vse in the fielde) is the most strong way and best to be vsed, if that you haue any great number, as ten, twenty, or thirty thousand in fielde, for then you may deuide your pikes, as you finde your selfe best aduantaged against your enemies, eyther in 2. 3. or 4. squadrons, as best serueth for the grounde where you make your stande: but if your commpany be small, as 2. or 3. thousand pikes in the fielde, then it were not good to deuide them, but vpon some great aduantage of grounde, or stopping of a

streight

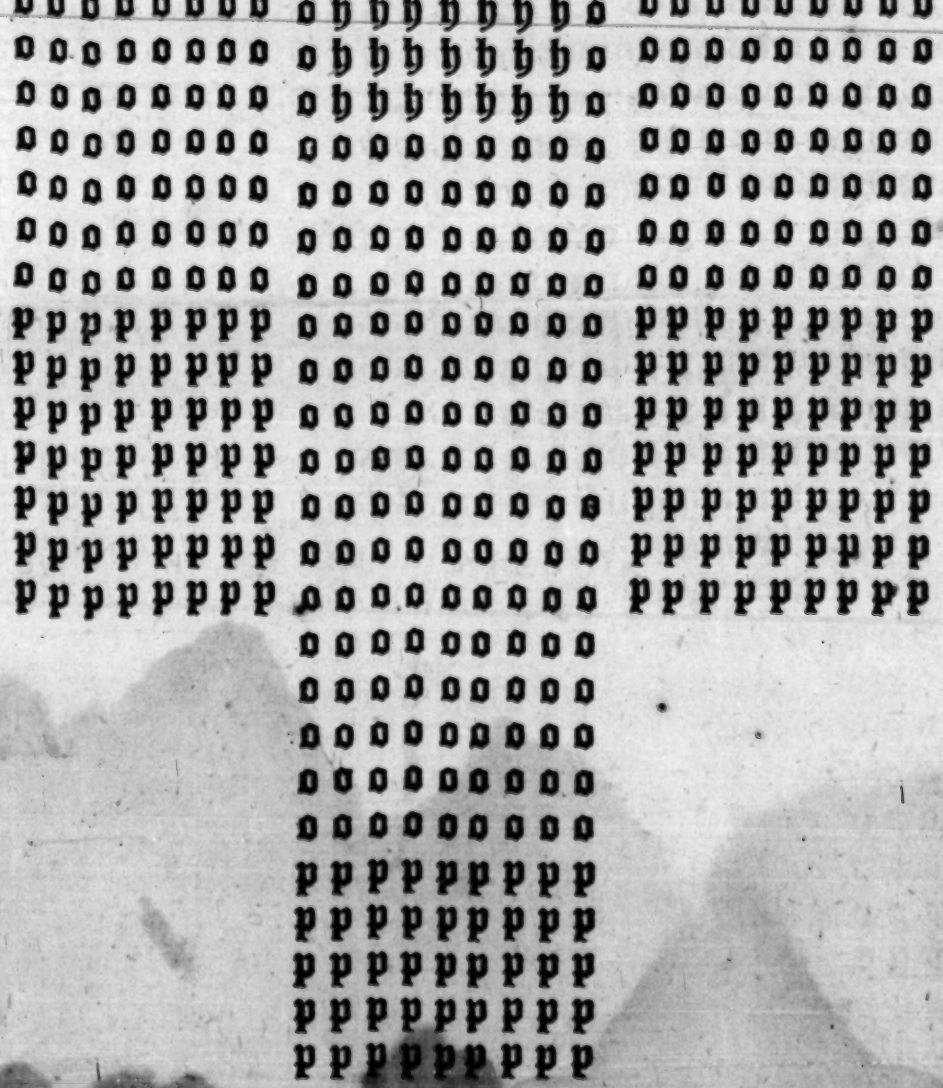
ſtreight way or ſome gap, which occaſions ought moſt chiefly to be fore-ſéene: for it hath euer beene obſerued for a principle, amongſt auncient Souldiours and Seruitors of experience, that the ſtronger your Pikes are together, the more of force is your battaile accounted, and the more companies your ſhotte bee deuided into, the better they may maintayne the ſkirmiſh with their enemies, and the apter for ſeruice.

Theſe premiſes conſidered as before mencioned, you will of your ſelues confeſſe, that the ſquare battailes are beſt to be vſed in theſe dayes, for that wee vſe not the weapons which hath béene vſed in olde time, as Croſ-bowes, long bowes, black Billes, with ſuch other like weapons: but if you happen to méete with your enemies, in any Countrey full of hilles or Mountaines, then your Croſſe battaile is very good, or a baſe croſſe bataile, as by Figure I haue ſette down in moſt plaine manner and forme following.

The forme of a Crosse Battaile.



Flancke.

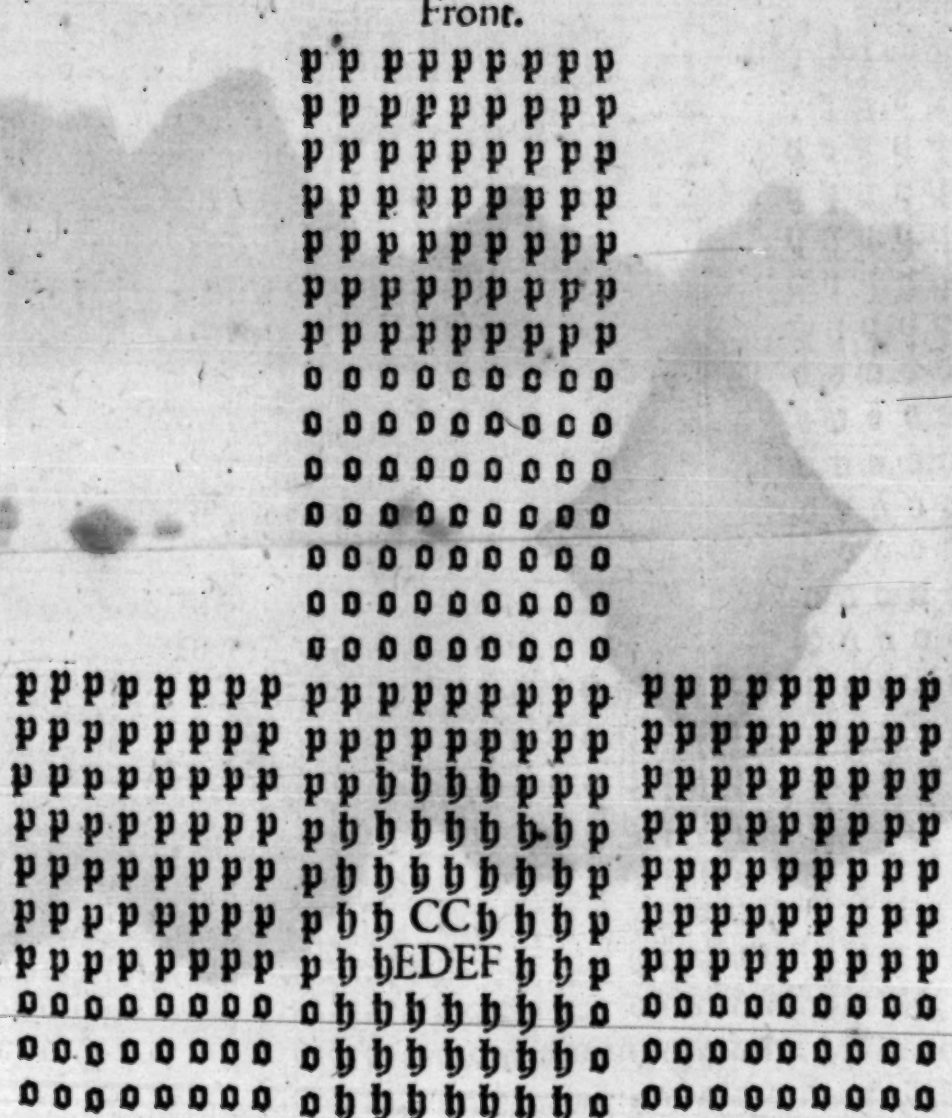


Flancke.

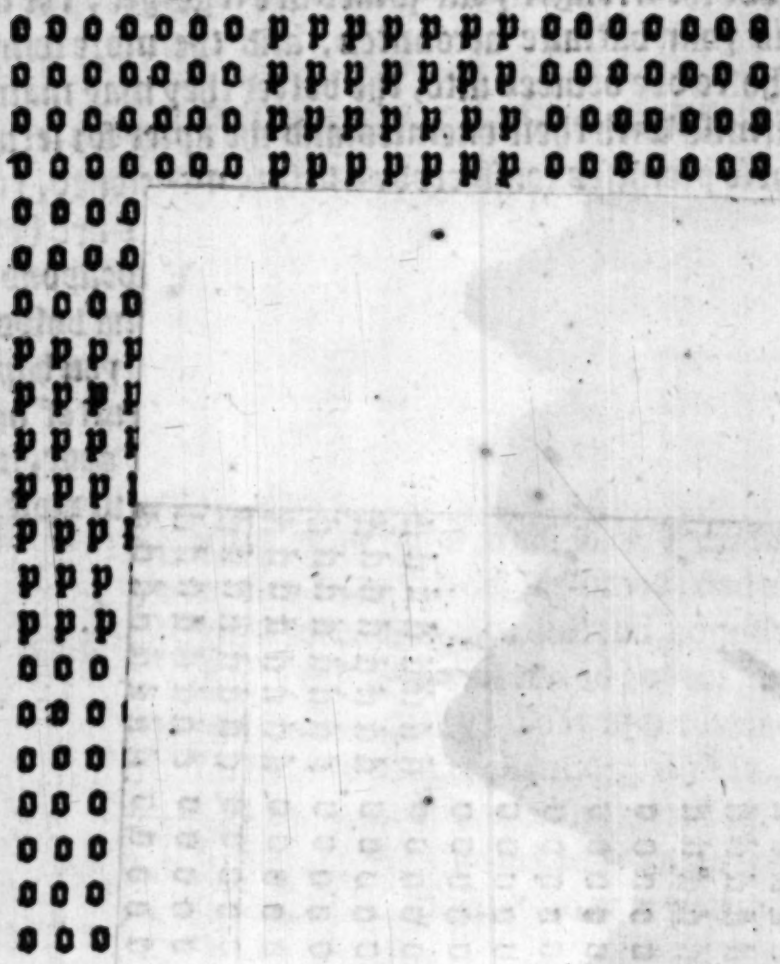
Rereward.

Place this battaile at folio 68. after the Crosse battaile.

The forme of a baſe Croſſe battaile.



The forme of a Crosse Battaile.



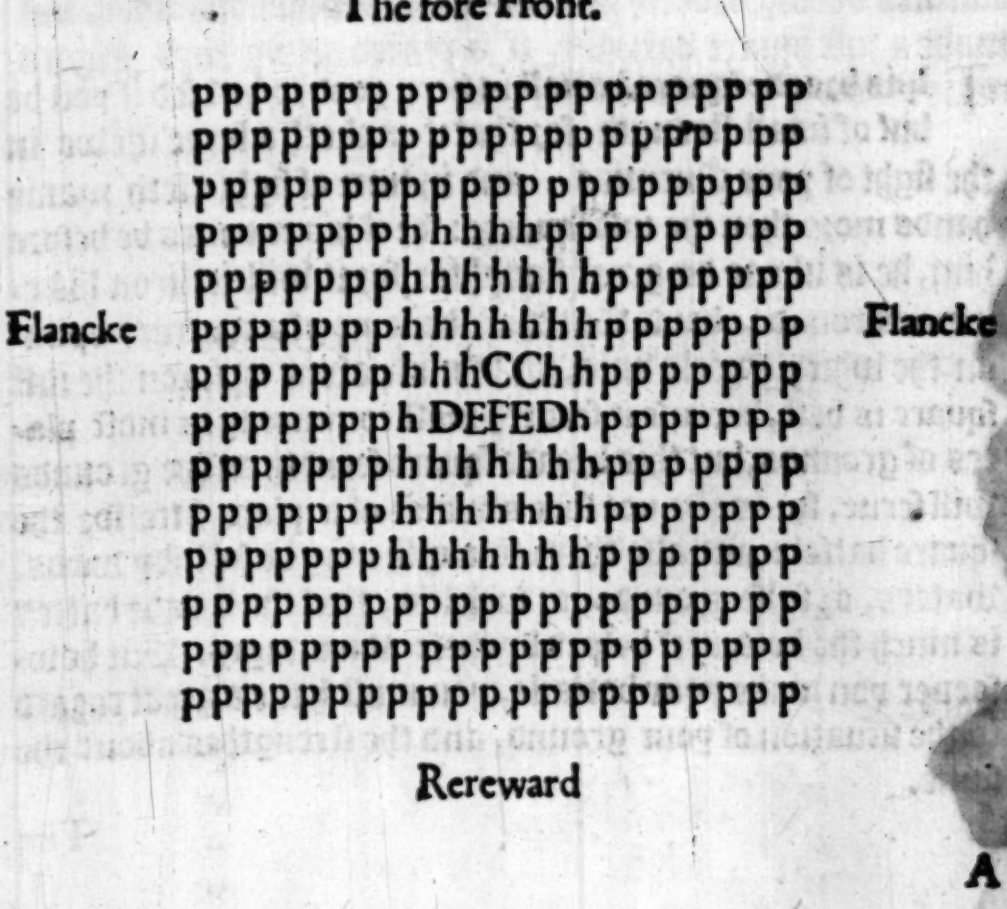
These are the formes afore spoken of, both of the Crosse battell, as also of the base Crosse battell, which are very good to be vsed, as aforesaid, for the defending of your shotte from the Horsemens descending downe eyther hyll or Mountaine.

How to make a battell called the broade Square.

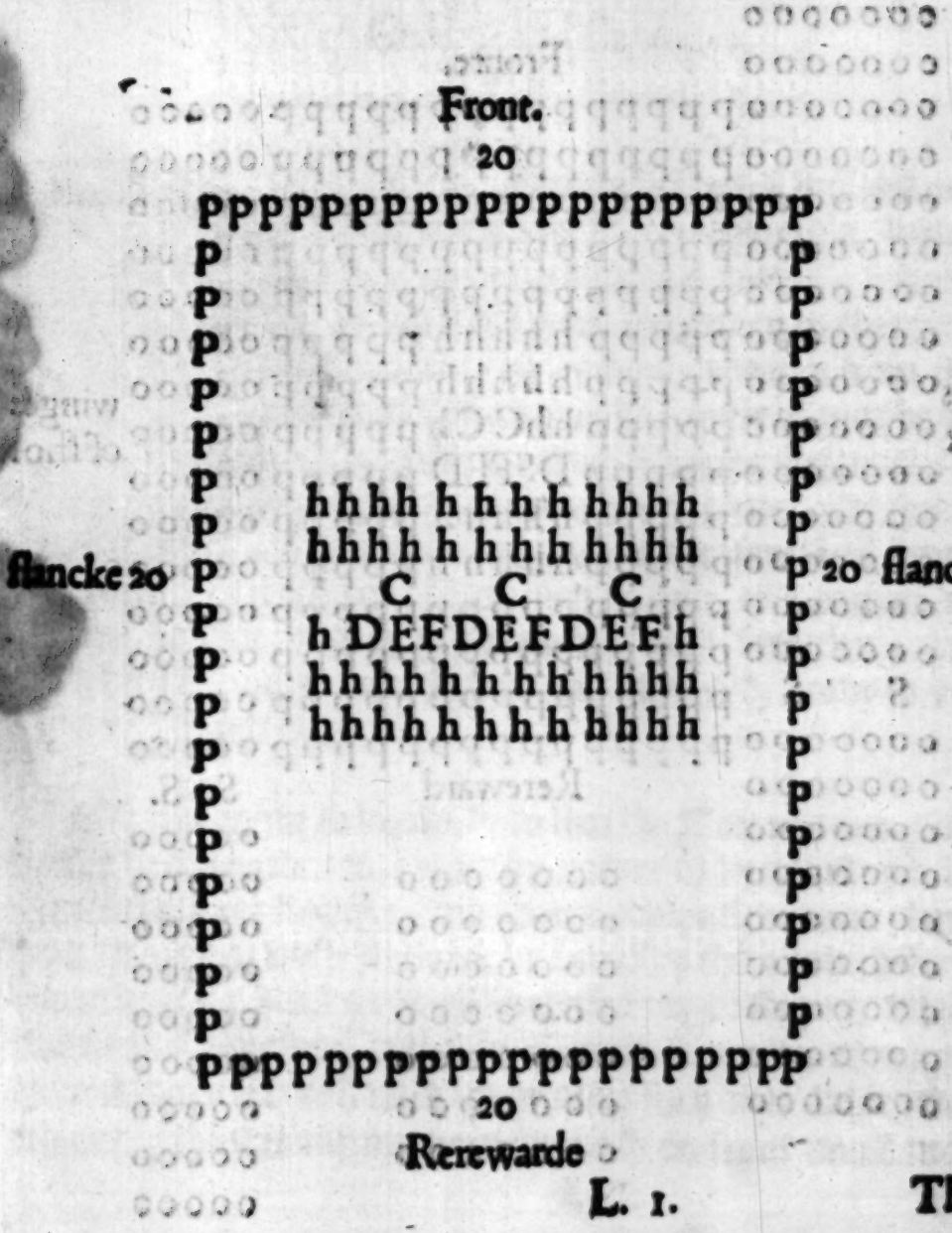
THis broade square battell is very good to be vsed if you be but of small strength, for that it maketh a fayre shewe in the sight of your Enemies, and in time of fight vseth manie hands more then the iust squares: for if his enemies be before him, he is like to doo great slaughter, for it will inuiron his enemies rounde about. But there be some of a contrary opinion, the which I yeeld vnto, for in mine owne opinion the iust square is best, because it serueth most commonly in most places of grounds, but this broade square serueth as the grounds will serue, for we be not sure alwaies of a place fitte for the square battel: and also theyr strength may be such, by woods, waters, or false grounds, or such like, that the broade battell is much the better, if helped by these aduantages. But howsoeuer you make your battaile, you must haue a great regard to the situation of your ground, and the strengthes about the same.

The

The order and forme of a broad square battaile, which is very good to be vsed, if so advantaged with strengthes, as I haue before spoken of, as woods, waters and false grounds. with such other like.



A perfect rule to bring your men into a square battaile, of what number soeuer they be, so that their Ensigne may be in the middest thereof, as by example, with a small company, so you haue but foure hundred Pikes in the fielde: the 4. square rote whereof is 20. then putting 20. men into a ranck, there will be 20. ranckes, 20. men to a rancke, the which 20. ranckes beeing orderly placed the one behinde the other, wil make a iust square battaile, if so placed as by thys Figure more plainely is shewed vnto you.



The order of a ſquare battaile, impayled with winges and troupes of ſhotte, as in the fielde is vſed in theſe dayes.



Certaine Rules of Armes, very needefull and necessary to be foreseene, both of Generall and Captaines.

(*)



Although it be not needefull, yet I will put you in minde of the great incombraunces, which may happen in the fight of a battell, wherefore be sure that your Horsemen in charging the Enemie, be as much distante from the maine battell as may be: or els it may be an occasion in retyring from the Enemie, to breake the rancks of your men, and so disorder the whole maine battell, for sometimes it is pollicie to make a retreite, as occasion shall serue. Also you are to lodge your Horsemen in time of Leaguor or Campe, within the palle or quarters of your footemen, because they are not so sone Armed and mounted, ready to defende as the footemen.

Also you ought to know, how that the Townes and Fortresses be strengthened, eyther by nature or by industry: by nature those are strong, which are compassed round about with Riuers or with Fennes, by industry those which stand vppon hyls or Rocks: those likewise may be strong, which stande on the plaines, eyther by Castell, Turrets, turnings, or crookednes thereof, with many other such like, which may endanger the Enemy on euery side both on front and flanck.

Also when you are minded to beſiedge any ſtrong Towne or Holde, you ſhall firſt ſuffer them to ſowe theyr ſæde and fieldes, and ſo ſtay a time till it be græne aboue the ground, to the intent they ſhould lacke the ſame graine which they haue ſowne, and that you may the better hope to reape the ſame for your commoditie.

Also you are to exercise & practise your Souldiours in actiuitie and dædes of Armes, when as you are not in any great danger of the Enemie, for the perfectnes thereof, and in time of ſeruice for renowne and honour.

Also if any Generall, Colonels or Captaines, bæing in Leaguor or Campe, and hath any want of victuals, let hym then fayne himselfe to make a compoſition or agrëement with his Enemies: and during ſome proces of time in this practise, you may be eyther prouided of theyr victuals, or others at the leaſt. And when you haue by thys policie and meanes gotten away theyr victuals & graine, then you may with eaſe kæpe them ſhort and famiſh them.

Also if you be minded to win any Cittie or ſtrong Hold, then you ſhall firſt foreſæ which way is beſt to ouercome all the ſmall Townes rounde about the ſame, and ſo ouercoming them with violence, ſhall driue them into the Cittie or ſtrong Holde, for ſuccour at their frëendes and Countrimens hands, the which multitude of people bæing driuen into the Cittie, you may with more eaſe famiſh and ouercome them.

Also if you be minded to make an aſſault, firſt & chæfelie you ought to haue a care in giuing the firſt onſette, wherein you ſhall be valiant and couragious, and very hotely to aſſault them on euery ſide, the which hath oftentimes gotten many victories.

Also he that will be counted a man at Armes and ſeruice,

must

must be valiant and couragious, most vigilant to obserue the deuises of the Enemie, and in taking some paines to exercise his Companie, such Seruitors shall incur least perils: and may hope most of victory.

Also there is no purpose better then that which is hid from the Enemie, vntill such time as you haue executed the same.

Also to know in the warres how to vnderstande occasions, and in the taking thereof, helpeth more at such times, then any other thing.

Also nature breedeth many lustie & strong men, but practise and exercise maketh many.

Also you are to vnderstand that where discipline is vsed with lenitie and curtesie, more preuaileth then furie & rashnes, without discretion or wisedom.

Also you shall vnderstande, that the valiantnesse of your Souldiours, more preuaileth then the multitude, and sometime the situation helpeth more then the valiantnes.

Also you may vnderstand, that new and suddain things, maketh many Armies amazed and feared, and accustomed things daily vsed, are little regarded. Wherefore make your Armie to practise, and to know with small fights a new Enemie before you enter the fight with him.

Also he that with disorder followeth the Enemie, after that he is broken, he wil do no other but become of a Conquerour in the fielde the looser thereof.

Also hee that prepareth not sufficient and necessary victuals to liue vpon, both for himselfe and for his Company, may sone be ouercome with stroke of weapons.

Also hee that trusteth more in Horsemen then in Foote-men, or more in Footemen, then in Horsemen. Must first accommodate himselfe with the ground and situation.

Also when you perceiue in the day, that there be any cō-ming to espy your Leaguer, then cause euery man to goe into hys Tent or Cabbin, and change your purpose if you perceiue he hath foreseene your Leaguer or Campe.

Also you may consult with many, thinges which you ought to doe, but the same thing which you doe, conferre with fewe.

Also you shall vse such meanes, that the Enemies may not by any meanes know how you will order your battels in fight: and in what manner soeuer you order them, make that the first may be receiued of the second, and so of the third.

Also if you will make a sette battaile, neuer change to a-ny other purpose, but to the same for which you haue appoin-ted it, for if you doe, it will breede discention and discord.

Also you shall accustome your Souldiours to despise and hate delicate lodging, great fare, and cut apparrell, for that it is dangerous vnto them in time of seruice.

Also I will put you in mind of a saying, which hath beene vsed in times past, and most needfull to be obserued in these daies. Whereas they said that men, yron, money and bread was the strength of the warres, they sayde true, but of those foure, the first two be best, and most necessary, because men and yron, finde money and bread, and not money and breade to finde men and yron. For men with yron may prouide both for bread, money, and all such like necessaries as to the wars belongeth.

And

And lastly, I would wish you not to be slow in the exercising of your Souldiours in actiuitie when time and place serueth, for that is your greatest strength in seruice, for if your men haue not practise in their weapons, and so be expert and cunning in the vse thereof, your Companies shall be much weaker then those which are practised and perfect.

Not to giue battell without the aduice and counsaile of diuers olde Seruitors and men of experience.

THere be many men of good seruice and experience, saith it is not good for a Generall or Leader of an Armie, to be ouer hastie in gyuing battaile to the Enemies, except it be vpon some great aduantage: for that it is a matter of weight, and ought very wisely and carefully to be foreseene, for that his honour and wealth of a Realme lyeth thereon.

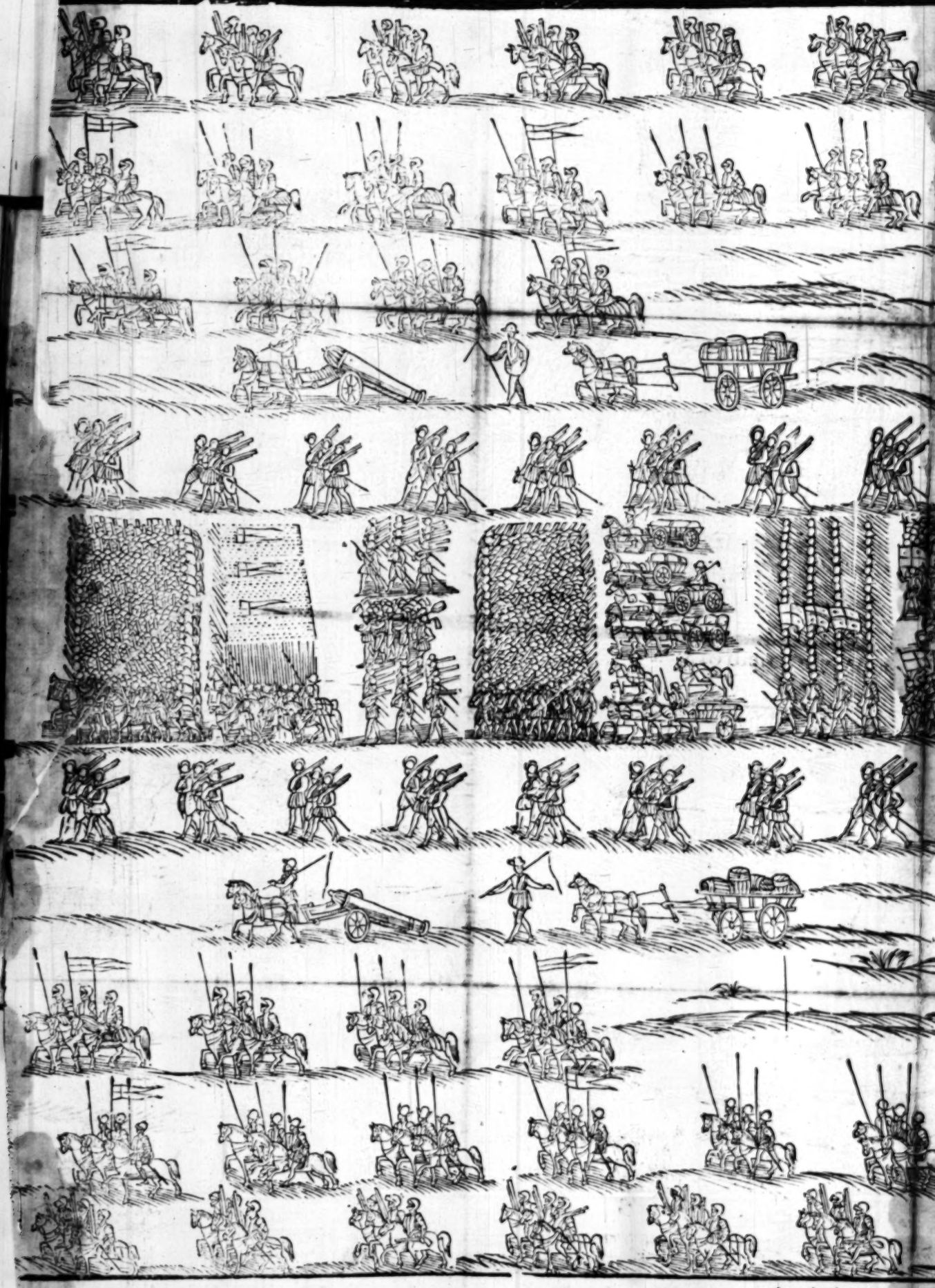
Wherefore first you are to consider and to examine the estate and strength of the enemies, howe they be furnished with men of seruice and experience, also with Armour and weapons both for Horsemen and footemen, as also with other strengthes. Then you are to consider with your selues of your owne strength, and what number of men you haue, likewise how expert they be in their weapons, and whether they bee well appointed for such seruice or no.

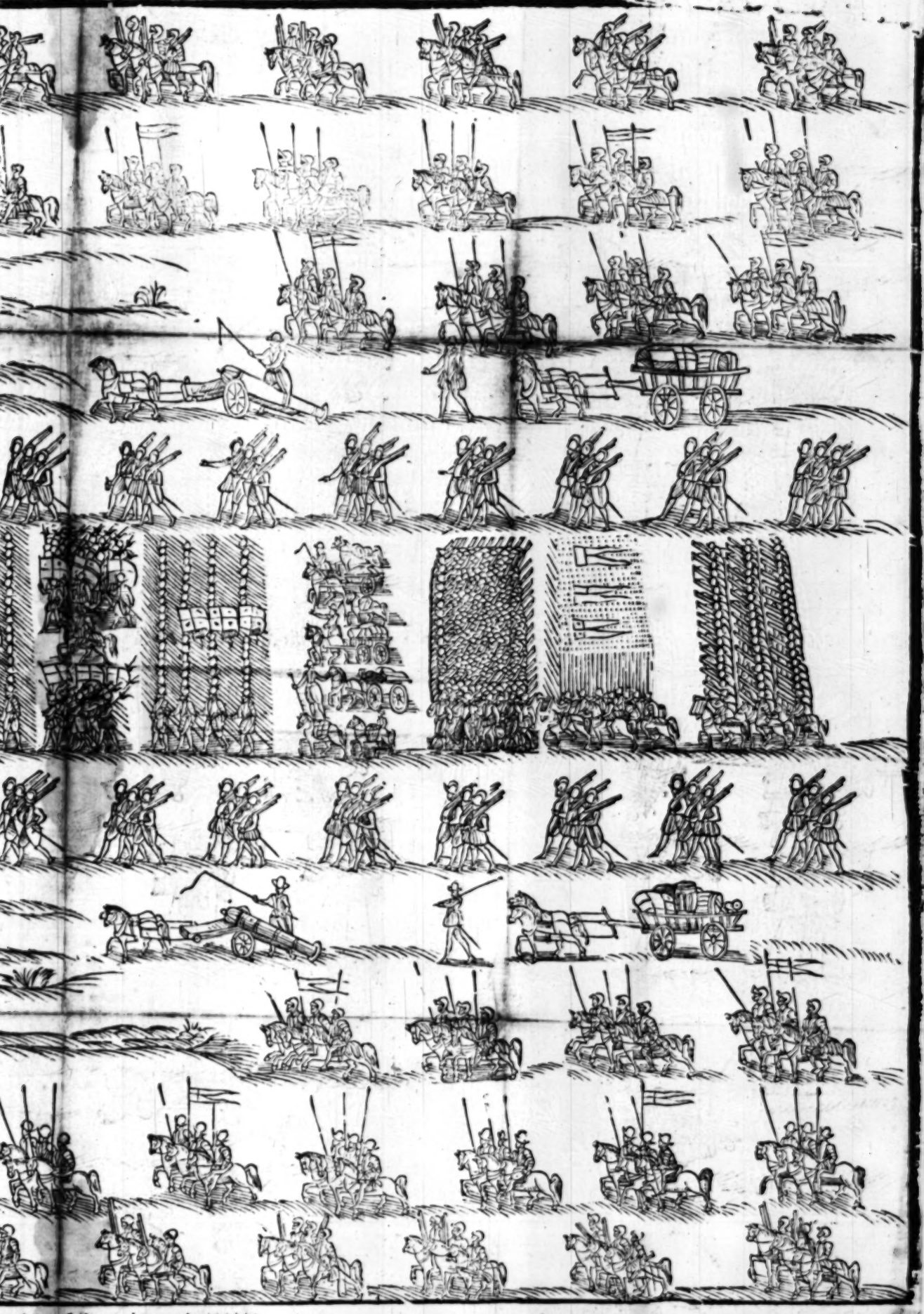
Then if you finde your owne partie good, you may proceede, if but indifferent, then it is the opinion of olde Seruitors of experience, not to be too hastie to giue the battaile, if you may otherwise chuse, although it hath beene oftentimes

seene,

ſéene that a feld in number, hath forced to fight or els to retyre: and if that ſmal company do tarry and fight it out, then they do determine with thẽſelues euery man to be reſolute, that one man is woorth two at ſuch times, and commonly it is ſéene, that the greateſt number is careleſſe, and thinke themſelues moſt ſure of the victory, but victory is vncertaine, for God giueth victory where he pleaſeth. Wherefore I woulde wiſh all Leaders, though they be more in number then their Enemies, not to be too haſtie, but keepe themſelues ſtronglie together: and if in caſe you giue the battaile, then doe it with courage and reſolute mindes, determined to abide the time of good fortune and victory, and doubtleſſe one of thoſe men ſo determined, is woorth three others.

A

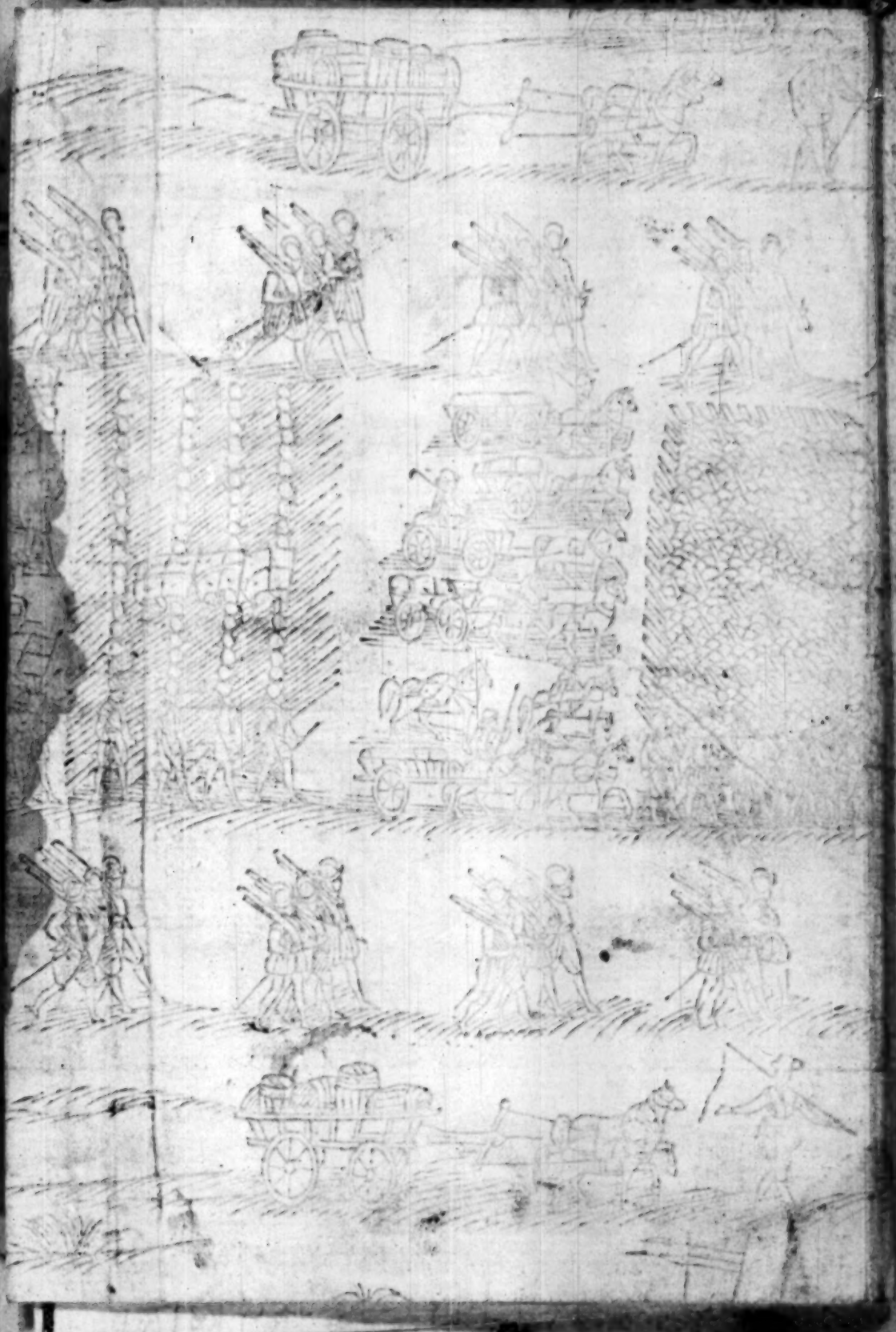


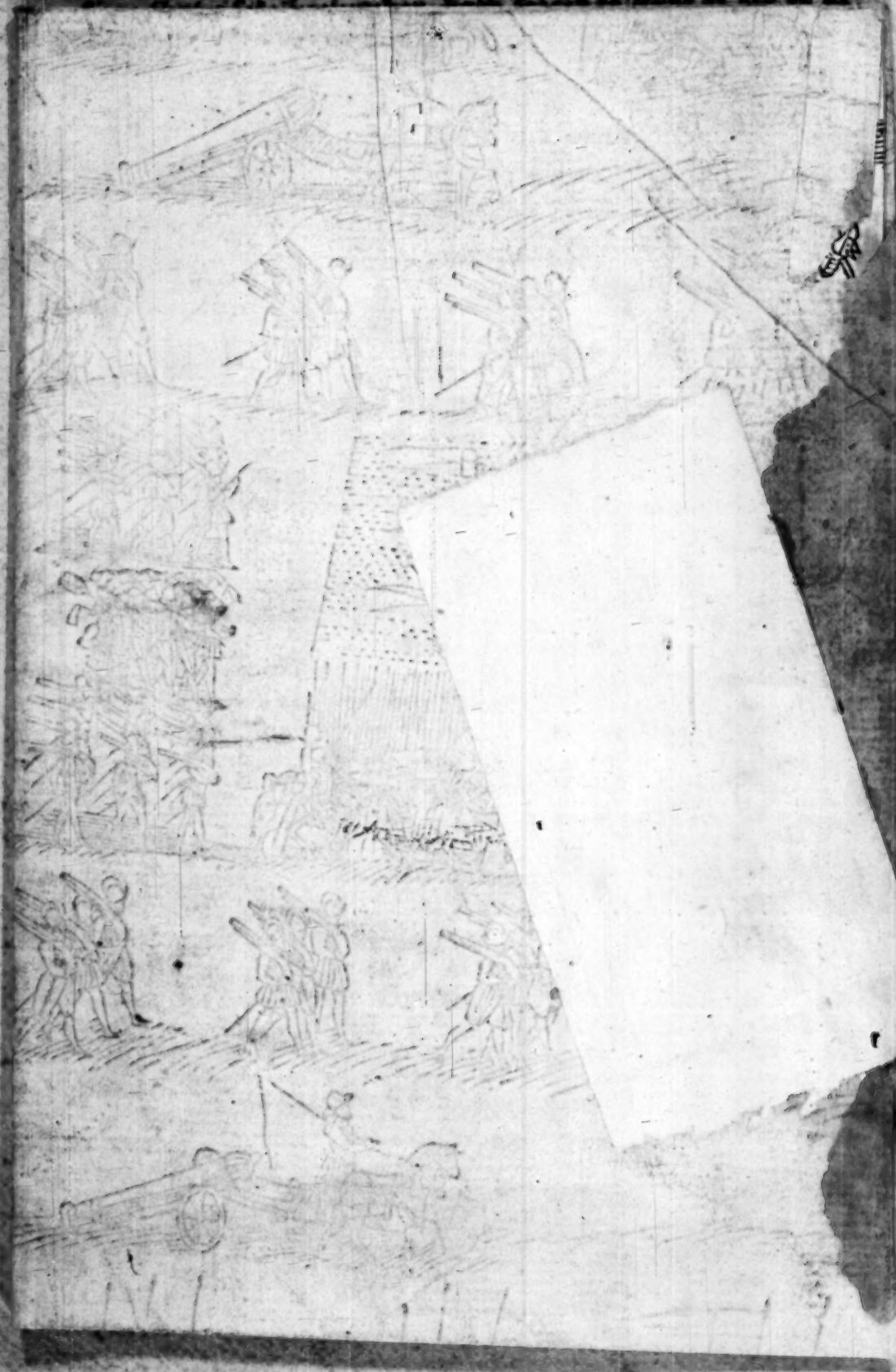


tell 253. fallio at this marke ******

seene that a fewe in number, hath forced to fight or els to retyre: and if that smal company do tarry and fight it out, then they do determine with thẽselues euery man to be resolute, that one man is woorth two at such times, and commonly it is seene, that the greatest number is careleſſe, and thinke themselues most sure of the victory, but victory is vncertaine, for God giueth victory where he pleaseth. Wherefore I woulde wish all Leaders, though they be more in number then their Enemies, not to be too hastie, but keepe themselues stronglie together: and if in case you giue the battaile, then doe it with courage and resolute mindes, determined to abide the time of good fortune and victory, and doubtlesse one of those men so determined, is woorth three others.

A





vnderstanding how to augment your Companies by degrees, and in marching eyther by 3. 5. or 7. to bring them into a square battell, as to say in the first number, adde three times 1. is 3. three times 2. is 6. three times 3. is 9. And so forth for the first Table, the seconde, and the third.

Numb.	Addit.
1	3
2	6
3	9
4	12
5	15
6	18
7	21
8	24
9	27
10	30
11	33
12	36
13	39
14	42
15	45
16	48
17	51
18	54
19	57
20	60
21	63
22	66
23	69
24	72
25	75
26	78
27	81
28	84
29	87
30	90
31	93
32	96
33	99
34	102

Numb.	Addit.
35	105
36	108
37	111
38	114
39	117
40	120
41	123
42	126
43	129
44	132
45	135
46	138
47	141
48	144
49	147
50	150
51	153
52	156
53	159
54	162
55	165
56	168
57	171
58	174
59	177
60	180
61	183
62	186
63	189
64	192
65	195
66	198
67	201
68	204

The square roote of this 300. is 17. vnplaced 11.

Numb.	Addit.
69	207
70	210
71	213
72	216
73	219
74	222
75	225
76	228
77	231
78	234
79	237
80	240
81	243
82	246
83	249
84	252
85	255
86	258
87	261
88	264
89	267
90	270
91	273
92	276
93	279
94	282
95	285
96	288
97	291
98	294
99	297
100	300

FINIS.

Numb.	Addit.
1	5
2	10
3	15
4	20
5	25
6	30
7	35
8	40
9	45
10	50
11	55
12	60
13	65
14	70
15	75
16	80
17	85
18	90
19	95
20	100
21	105
22	110
23	115
24	120
25	125
26	130
27	135
28	140
29	145
30	150
31	155
32	160
33	165
34	170

Numb.	Addit.
35	175
36	180
37	185
38	190
39	195
40	200
41	205
42	210
43	215
44	220
45	225
46	230
47	235
48	240
49	245
50	250
51	255
52	260
53	265
54	270
55	275
56	280
57	285
58	290
59	295
60	300
61	305
62	310
63	315
64	320
65	325
66	330
67	335
68	340

The ſquare roote of this 500. is 22. vnplaced. 11.

Numb.	Addit.
69	345
70	350
71	355
72	360
73	365
74	370
75	375
76	380
77	385
78	390
79	395
80	400
81	405
82	410
83	415
84	420
85	425
86	430
87	435
88	440
89	445
90	450
91	455
92	460
93	465
94	470
95	475
96	480
97	485
98	490
99	495
100	500

FINIS.

The

Numb.	Addit.
1	7
2	14
3	21
4	28
5	35
6	42
7	49
8	56
9	63
10	70
11	77
12	84
13	91
14	98
15	105
16	112
17	119
18	126
19	133
20	140
21	147
22	154
23	161
24	168
25	175
26	182
27	189
28	196
29	203
30	210
31	217
32	224
33	231
34	238
35	245
36	252
37	259
38	266
39	273
40	280
41	287
42	294
43	301
44	308
45	315
46	322
47	329
48	335
49	342
50	350
51	357
52	364
53	371
54	378
55	385
56	392
57	399
58	406
59	413
60	420
61	427
62	434
63	441
64	448
65	455
66	462
67	469
68	476
69	483
70	490
71	497
72	504
73	511
74	518
75	525
76	532
77	539
78	546
79	553
80	560
81	567
82	574
83	581
84	588
85	595
86	602
87	609
88	616
89	623
90	630
91	637
92	644
93	651
94	658
95	665
96	672
97	679
98	686
99	693
100	700

The ſquare roote of this 700. is 26. vnplaced. 24

FINIS.

Heerefolloweth a breefe discouerie of euery battaile before figured, the square rootes whereof, I haue most plainelie sette downe in Figure following, which serueth to imbattaile from 100. to 1000, and so you may proceede on forward as before, to 10.20.or 30. thousand: For such occasions of busines at this present, driues me to conclude with more breuity, then at the first I determined.

100.

First you shall vnderstand, the square rote of 100. is 10. none vnplaced: bastard square 11. in Front, 9. in flanck 1. vnplaced: broade square 14. in Front, 7. in flancke, 2. vnplaced.

200.

The square rote of 200. is 14. 4. vnplaced: bastard square 15. in Fronte, 13. in flancke, 5. vnplaced: broade square 20. in fronte, 10. in flancke, none vnplaced.

300.

The square rote is 17. 11. vnplaced: bastard square 18. in fronte, 16. in flancke 12. vnplaced: broade square, 25. in front, 12. in flancke none vnplaced.

400.

The square rote is 20. none vnplaced: bastarde square, 21 in fronte, 19. in flancke, one vnplaced: broad square, 28. in front, 14. in flancke, 8. vnplaced.

500.

The square rote is 22. 16. vnplaced: bastard square, 23. in front, 21. in flancke, 17. vnplaced: broad square, 31. in front, 16 in flancke, 4. vnplaced.

600.

The square rote is 24. 24. vnplaced: bastarde square, 25. in front, 24 in flancke, none vnplaced: broade square, 35. in front 17. in flancke, 12. vnplaced.

700.

The square rote is 26. 24. vnplaced: bastard square, 27. in front,

front, 25. in flancke, 25. vnplaced: broade square, 38. in front, 18. in flancke, 16. vplaced.

800

The square rote is 28. 16. vnplaced: bastarde square, 29. in front, 27. in flanck, 17. vnplaced: broad square, 40. in front, 20. in flancke, none vnplaced.

900.

The square rote is 30. none vnplaced: bastarde square 31. in fronte, 26. in flancke, 1. vnplaced: broad square, 42. in front, 21. in flancke, 18. vnplaced.

1000.

The square rote is 31. 39. vnplaced: bastard square, 40. in front, 25. in flancke, none vnplaced: broad square, 45. in front 22. in flanck, 10. vnplaced.

FINIS.

COurteous Gentlemen, great occasions of present busines calleth me from my penne, which driues me to conclude in more breefe manner, then I was determined. Wherein I haue erred through ignoraunce, I haue no doubt but you will pardon of curtesie: may opportunity serue, I will proceede further. In the meane time, I beseech you accept of this my good meaning vnto you; so shall I with all willingnes, rest thankefull vnto you, most louing and courteous Gentlemen.

G. C.